Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1835. [No. 2,476.

NOTICE.

THE Public Breakfast, at Parell, will be discontinued from the 14th Inst.

ORLANDA FELIX,
A. D.C.

PAREL; *April 11th*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS have been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, in the Goods of ROBERT HUGHES, late a Gunner in the Service of the Indian Navy, and of SEPTIMUS CARLESS, late Captain's CLERK on Board the Honorable Company's Ship TERNATE, severally deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, Registrar, of the said Court—all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated 9th April, 1835.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM SOLLORY GREY, will, for the present, conduct our business, and is authorized to sign for us, by procuration.

McGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.

BOMBAY, 11*th April*, 1835.

ALLIANCE AND INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICES OF CALCUTTA.

POLICIES continue to be granted as usual, on behalf of the above Offices, by

McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 11*th April*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £100, £150, £200, £300, and £400, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. and £500 and upwards at 1 | 11 per Bombay Rupees, and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

Bombay, 11*th April*, 1835.

FOR Sale at Messrs. LECKIE and Co's. Godowns, the undermentioned Wines, from Hemery Brothers, in cases of 3 dozen.

Claret Chateau Margaux, 1825	Rs. 18	per doz.
Port Royal Oporto Company's 1825,	18	do.
Ditto, in Pints (cases 6 dozen)	" 12	do.
White Burgundy, 1st growth, 1825	" 18	do.
Ditto Hermitage ditto	ditto " 18	do.
Sauterne 1822	" 15	do.
Old Champaign Cognac Brandy Pale	" 18	do.
Schiedam Geneva	" 15	do.
Sherry, Amonti lado, 1820	" 18	do.
Old Champaign Cognac Brandy, in Cases of 6¾ dozen	" 18	do.

Bombay, 11*th April*, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool, and to sail by the 1st of May, 1835.

THE new *Barque* AMELIA THOMPSON, of 600 tons Burthen, WILLIAM PIGOTT H. C. S. Commander. This Vessel has an experienced Surgeon on board, and was built expressly for Passengers, with a height of 7 feet, 3 inches, between the Decks and large cabins.

Apply to the Commander, or to, Messrs. McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co. at their office.

BOMBAY 11*th April*, 1835

TO BE LET.

THE well known Commodious and airy House, called Hope Hall, in Mazagon, lately vacated by James Henderson, Esq.—Apply to JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 11*th April*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... „ 2
Bills of Lading..... „ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ..... „ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 11*th April*, 1835.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In publishing the following names of the gentlemen appointed His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay and the dependencies thereof, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, persons stationed out of Bombay, who have not already qualified, shall qualify by taking the oath in the manner prescribed by CXII Section, of the 53 Geo. III, Chapter 155, vizt. before a Justice of the Peace, in any Civil or Criminal Court of Justice within the provinces :—

George William Aulerson,
Saville Marriott,
William James Lumsden,
Henry Pottinger,
William Stubbs,
John Vibart,
Alexander Bell, Senior,
Thomas Williamson,
John Kentish,
Evan Hamilton Baillie,
Edward Eden Elliot,
Edward Grant,
John Warden,
William Sprat Boyd,
Joseph Henry Jackson,
John Andrew Shaw,
Philip William LeGeyt,
Edward Hume Townsend,
Henry Allen Harrison,
Richard Mills,
James Bruce Simson,
George Gibetne,
Harry Borradaile,
Nugent Kirkland,
William Richardson,
John Pollard Willoughby,
Benjamin Hutt,
Jackson William Muspratt
William Charles Andrews
James Erskine,
James Farish,
James Sandry,
Nathaniel Hornby,
William Birdwood,
Edward Gordon Fawcett,
Henry Wilson Reeves,
Robert Davies Luard,
Arthur Walpole Ravenscroft,
Robert Collins Chambers,
George Coates,
William Warden Bell,
Patrick Scott,
Edward Chamier,
John Gordon,
John Sutherland Law.
James Little,
John Hinde Pelly, Senior
Bazett Doveton,
Gilbert James Blane,
Richard Spooner,
George Malcolm,
Henry Liddell,
John Webb,
Archibald Speus,
Lewis Grant,
James Williams,
Archibald Argyle Napier Campbell,
John Marshall Davies,
Ashness Remington,
John Beckwith,
Henry Willis,
Metcalf Larken,
James Henderson,
Mansfield Forbes,
C and Scott Stewart,
James Dyce Nicol
Philip Bacon,
James Murray,
William Edward Frere,
Godfrey Lee Farrant,
Charles Price,
Hugh Poynz Malet,
Robert Keays.
Adam Campbell.
Henry Young, Junior.
Jonathan Duncan Iuverarity,
Henry Edward Goldsmid
Edward Herbert Dallas,
Edmund Hodge Briggs,
Albemarle Bettington,
Charles Mathew Harrison,
Richard Young Bazett,
Charles George Prendergast,
David Greenhill,
William Escombe,
Bruce Seton.
Edmund Champagne Jones,
Edward Montague Suart,
John Hinde Pelly, Junior
John William Woodcock.
John Nugent Rose,
Frank Sims.
Thomas Harvey Baber,
George Lettsom Elliot,
Henry Harrington Glass,
Alexander Elphinston,
Walter John Hunter,
George Hicks Pitt,
Arthur Malet,
Henry Hebbert,
Arthur Wellington Jones,
Edgar William Burton,
Augustus Smith LeMesurier,
John Lloyd Phillips
J. M. Shortt.
David Laing Burn,
R. F. Barra,
Reverend Henry Jeffreys,
C. Morehead,
Robert Cogan,
John Skinner,
William Clerk,
Hardinge Robert Stracey,
John Buchanan,
Henry Bartle Edward Frere,
Samuel Mansfield,
Alexander Charles Stuart,
Henry James Blakiston,
J. C. Bate,
Alexander Nesbit Shaw, and Alexander Bell, Junior, Esquires.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 3*rd April*, 1835.

NOTICE.

It having been discovered that George Elander, late clerk at Byculla branch post office, during the course of last month, was in the habit of keeping post paid letters instead of forwarding them to this office for dispatch to their destinations, and as there is reason to believe he has destroyed several, the postmaster general will feel obliged, if parties who sent letters to Byculla post office during last month and paid postage, will have the goodness to favor him with the post office receipts, or inform him of the dates of such letters.

It is requested, that letters on which postage is to be paid, may whenever practicable, be sent to the general post office in the Fort.

A list of letters kept up by the late clerk and found on searching his office on 2nd and 6th instant, is subjoined, and the writers of them are informed, that they have been forwarded to their respective destinations, with explanation as to the cause of delay.

List of letters found at Byculla post office, on the 2nd day of April, 1835.

1	Bappoojee, moocadam	Rutnaghery	0	3	0
1	A. N. Shaw Esq.	Belgaum	0	9	0
1	S. Marriott Esq.	Poona	0	2	0
1	William Bruce Esq	Calcutta	0	9	6
1	Govind NarraenShastree	Poona	0	2	0
1	Dajeeba Rondahkur Ganesh	Ahmednuggur	0	3	0
1	Sujunkhan Rahimkhan	Surat	0	3	6
1	Mr. W. Webb	Poona	0	4	0
1	Laxumon Camot	Vingorla	0	4	6
1	E. H. Baillie Esq.	Ahmedabad	0	4	6
1	Lt. Boscawen, Allepore	Calcutta	0	9	6
1	E. Chamier Esq.	Tannah	0	1	0
1	Mooljee Danua	Surat	0	3	6
1	Puddomjee Pestonjee	Poona	0	2	0
1	Pestonjee Jeejeebhoy	Sholapore	0	3	6
1	G. N. Cheek Esq. Bancoora	Calcutta	0	9	6
1	Mrs. Whingate.	Secundrabad	0	5	0
1	Lieut. A. F. Bromwich.	Kirkee	0	2	0
1	Lieut. Bromwich	Do.	0	4	0
1	Do. Vallaney, 36th M.N.I.	Coorg	0	13	0
1	Luxumon Camot	Vingorla	0	4	6
1	Miss Caroline Woolcock	Mirzapore	0	9	6
		Rupees	7	0	0

List of letters found at Byculla branch post office, concealed below a box, on the 6th April 1825.

1	Mrs. capt. Allen	Deesa	1	4	0
1	Wm. Burr Esq.	Meerut	1	0	0
1	Messrs. Byramshaw and Bomanshaw	Broach.	0	8	0
1	H. C. Tyler Esq	Mominabad	0	4	0
1	Captain A. E. Byan	Hydrabad	0	5	0
1	Revd. A. Graves	Mahableswur	0	3	0
1	Capt. Savery. 46th R. B. N. I.	Neemutch	0	11	0
1	Captain Alexander.	Hydrabad	0	10	0
1	Mrs. Lodwick	Malcolm Peth	0	3	0
1	Mrs. Lodwick	Mahableshwur Hill.	0	3	0
1	Mrs. Lodwick.	do	0	6	0
1	J. W. Muspratt Esq	Ahmednuggur	0	6	0
1	Do. do.	do	0	3	0
1	T. H. Baber Esq.	Dharwar	0	9	0
1	Major James Morrison	Neelgherries	0	6	6
1	Captain Paul	[illegible]	0	10	0
1	Captain Butcher	[illegible]	0	14	0
1	George Arbuthnot Esq.	Calcutta	0	9	6
1	Captain Blaxland	Jaunaore	0	13	0
1	Major E. Byne	Kirkee	0	4	0
1	R. Nelson Esq.	Calcutta	1	10	0
1	Captain Gordon	Mominabad	1	0	0
1	Revd. J. Taylor.	Belgaum	0	4	6
1	H. J. Jonkim Esq.	Calcutta	1	3	0
1	Mrs. Abbott	Ahmednuggur	0	3	0
1	Revd. F. Robertson A. M.	Calcutta	2	6	0
1	Lieut. Kennett.	Nuggur	0	6	0
1	Major Sutherland	Gualior	0	14	0
1	Capt. Alexander Gram	Hydrabad	0	10	0
1	Tata Rowjee.	Surat	0	3	6
1	Lieut. Hunt, H. M. 97th R.	Columbo	1	3	0
1	Robert Riddell Esq	Aurungabad	0	7	0
1	Mrs. Brown.	Poona	0	2	0
1	Capt. Audry M. army	Jaulna	0	8	0
1	J. M. Davies Esq.	Ahmedabad	0	4	6
1	Capt. G. Tompkins	Ellichpoor.	0	5	0
1	Charles Shubrick Esq.	Cooty	0	14	0
1	Shaik Ahmed,	Poona	0	8	0
1	Capt. A. E. Byan.	Hydrabad	0	5	0
1	Esabjee Israel, carpenter	Nuggur	0	3	0
1	Narraen Swamee.	Bagum	0	4	6
1	Merza Noorbeg	Lucknow	0	15	0
1	Vakeel Hirrachund	Ahmedabad	0	4	6
1	Lieut. Walker.	Bareily	0	15	0
1	Bejunjee Dhunjeebhoy.	Surat	0	3	6
1	H. Beutier Esq.	Neelgherries	0	6	6
1	Somajee	Kandalla	0	1	6
1	Luxumon Narraen Camot	Vingorla	0	4	6
1	Kajee Alohomed	Burhampore	0	3	6
1	John Nowris	Madras	0	7	0
1	Aulum Khan	Neelgherries	0	6	6
1	Miss Orpha Graves	Mahableshwur	0	3	0
1	Shaik Mahomed, sooty	Surat	0	3	6
1	Moosa Seett	Neelgherries	0	6	6
1	C. Fagan Esq.	Calcutta	1	3	0
1	Ruttoujee Byramjee	Surat	0	3	6
1	Shaik Lall	Poona	0	2	0
1	Ao Sr. Diogo Pereira	do	0	2	0
1	Mrs. Capt. Tompkyns	Mahableshwur	0	3	0
1	Mr. McBean.	Poona	0	2	0
1	Toolaram	Nugger.	0	3	0
1	Babajee Karumbell	Poona	0	2	0
1	Mr. Fyre	Surat	0	3	6
1	Shree Neevas Rowjee.	Dharwar	0	4	6
1	Appajee Wittul	Poona	0	2	0
1	Gunnoba Mama.	Baroda	0	4	0
1	Shotee	Ahmednuggur	0	3	0
1	Magasab Anna	do	0	3	0
1	Jannoba	Poona	0	2	0
		Rupees	32	11	0

F. BOURCHIER, *Post Mr. Genl.*

Bombay, 4*th April*, 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium, for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa,

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 1st instant...chests	6,013
Ditto. do. from 2nd ultimo to this day..	39
Extra chests cleared out under sundry Bombay passes	10
Chests	6,062

MALWA.

Passes taken out up to the 3rd January last...chests	242

J. TAYLOR, *Warehousekeeper.*

Bombay, 8*th April*, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31*st March*, 1835.

No. 167 of 1835.—Lieutenant L. M. McIntyre, of the European regiment, will remain at the presidency until further orders, to be member of a committee to be assembled forthwith.

Bombay Castle, 2*nd April*, 1835.

No. 168 of 1835.—The following appointments are made :—

Ordnance Department.

Sub-conductor Samuel Hedgkinson to be conductor, and store and park serjeant Robert Hoy to be sub-conductor, in succession to Ryan discharged. *Date of appointment.* 9th Jany. 1835.

Store and park serjeant James Heudly to be sub-conductor, *vice* Crick pensioned. 11th Jany. 1835.

Store and park serjeant James Harrison to be sub-conductor, *vice* Cross pensioned. *Date of appointment.* Jany. 11th 1835.

No. 169 of 1835.—Lieutenant J. C. Hartley, 3rd assistant commissary general, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st instant to the 1st June next, to proceed to Rajcote and Deesa, on private affairs.

No 170 of 1835.—The unexpaired portion of the extension of leave to the Neelgherries, granted to lieutenant colonel E. Jervis, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry under date the 17th December last, is cancelled from the 16th ultimo, the date of that officer's return to the presidency.

No. 171 of 1835.—The following appointments are made in the quarter master general's department, to have effect from the date of departure of captain E. M. Willoughby for Europe :—

Lieutenant J. Holland, senior deputy assistant quarter master general, to be assistant quarter master general, *vice* Willoughby proceeded to Europe.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, of the Bombay European regiment, to be deputy assistant quarter master general, *vice* Holland appointed assistant quarter master general.

No. 172 of 1835.—The following promotions are made :—

Infantry.

Senior major H. J. Dunsterville to be lieutenant colonel, *vice* Wilson deceased. *Date of rank*, 13th July 1834.

12th regiment native infantry.

Captain T. Roe to be major, and lieutenant and brevet captain S. Hennell, to be captain, in succession to Dunsterville promoted. 13th July 1834.

Lieutenant W. J. Eastwick is admitted on the effective strength from the 13th July 1834, *vice* Hennell promoted.

Supernumerary lieutenant J. Jessop to be admitted on the effective strength from the 31st December 1834, *vice* Lawrie deceased.

No. 173 of 1835.—Lieutenant Kilner, assistant executive engineer at Poona, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency on private affairs to the 8th instant.

No. 174 of 1835.—Captain [illegible] the Northern division of the army, has obtained the Sea Coast sick certificate, and is appointed to act as paymaster of the Northern division, during Captain Rankin's absence, on his responsibility.

No. 175 of 1835.—The temporary appointment of lieutenant Stewart, of the 6th regiment native infantry, to the charge of the ordnance store department of the Northern division of the army, during the absence of, lieutenant Webb, is confirmed.

No 176 of 1835.—Lieutenant R. Hughes, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 177 of 1835.—Lieutenant E. Green, of the 21st regiment native infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of adjutant of that corps, in the room of lieutenant G. N. Prior, removed at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle 3*rd April*, 1835.

No. 178 of 1835.—Captain P. Hunter, of the 1st regiment of light cavalry, joint remount agent, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, temporarily, to be employed as a member of a committee.

No. 179 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from the general order by his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, under date the 5th of March 1835, be republished at this presidency.

The result of the multiplied inquiries on the subject of canteens instituted by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, has satisfied the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, that the canteen system has been productive of much good, and may be made still more beneficial.

The reports of the commanding officers of His Majesty's regiments and of the Company's European troops are almost universally in its favor, but a want is much felt of some uniform system calculated to ensure a constant and scrupulous appropriation of the surplus money arising from the profits of the canteen, to purposes tending to increase the happiness and comfort of the men and their families.

The canteen fund arises from the difference between the price at which the government issue the liquor, and the price at which it is retailed to the soldier. In Bengal the government issue rum at the rate of 2 rupees per gallon, and it is retailed at 1 anna per dram or 40 annas per gallon. The settlement of the rates of issue at Madras and Bombay belongs to those governments respectively.

In the presidency of Madras, the canteen fund has at times, been allowed to accumulate to such a degree, that His Majesty's 60th regiment carried to England nearly 40,000 rupees of canteen savings. The 500 men who volunteered further service in India, received no part of this money, which had it been employed in India, for the benefit of the soldier, would have essentially contributed to the increase of his comforts, while its distribution would have been just and equal.

The management also has been, in many instances unnecessarily expensive, giving to individuals extravagant salaries, and undue profits to the prejudice of the fund, and of those interested in its prosperity.

To correct, therefore these defects and to introduce such improvements as subsequent experience has suggested, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to substitute for the rules now in force, the following regulations, applicable to all the presidencies for the government of canteens, and management of their funds.

Regulations for regimental canteens.

In every regiment the canteen fund shall be managed by a standing quarterly committee, composed of a captain and 2 subalterns of not less than 5 years standing, under the direction and control of the commanding officer. The books of the committee to be kept with the greatest regularity, and be open to public inspection.

The standing quarterly committee is to superintend the whole business of the canteen, and a steady non-commissioned officer, to be selected by the commanding officer, is to be placed under their orders as canteen sergeant.

The commanding officer is at liberty, if he shall deem it expedient, to appoint a subordinate committee of non-

commissioned officers, to act under the orders of the standing quarterly committee, for the purpose of more immediate superintendence of the general management of the canteen; but to have no concern in any money payment or contracts.

The canteen establishment in each regiment to be as follows :—

1 Canteen serjeant.....50 rupees
1 European assistant.....16 ,,
1 Native writer.....12 ,,

The number of native servants required, to be determined by the standing quarterly committee, with the sanction of the commanding officer, and specified in each quarterly return.

No surplus fund from the savings of the canteen shall be permitted to accrue beyond the sum of 3,000 rupees.

The residue shall be employed, under the discretion of the commanding officer, for the benefit of the regimental school, the soldier's library, their mess necessaries their amusements, in charity to their widows and orphans, and to their old and discharged comrades, in aid and assistance of the women and children on their removal from one station to another, and the payment of the canteen establishment.

As it is much to be desired, that every means should be employed to induce the soldier to give the preference to malt liquor, rather than to spirits, the attention of commanding officers, and committees is particularly called to this important point, and to the expediency of adopting every practicable means of reducing the price of beer, without sacrificing the goodness of its quality—whatever sum can be spared from the savings of the canteen, without interfering with the distribution already detailed, is to be employed to that effect, but to no other purpose without a special sanction from head quarters.

A report of the proceedings and management of the canteen of each regiment is to be submitted quarterly through the general officer commanding the division, from the King's corps to the adjutant general King's troops, or his deputies, and from the Company's to the adjutants general of the army, for submission to their respective Commanders in Chief, who will transmit them to the Commander in Chief of India.

The following rules are laid down for the government of canteens.

No arrack or country made spirits, except that furnished by the commissariat, will be allowed in the canteen.

The canteen serjeant, who is to perform the office of steward in the canteen, and not of contractor, will provide bread, butter, cheese, sugar, limes, lime juice, coffee, tea, tobacco, and cigars, to be paid for, in the first instance, out of the canteen fund, and retailed at prices to be fixed by the standing quarterly committee, with the sanction of the commanding officer.

The canteen is to be provided out of the fund with convenient tables and forms, and with tumblers, glasses and spoons, also with skettles, quoits, draft boards &c. but neither cards nor dice are to be allowed, and gambling of every description is positively forbidden.

There is to be a separate room in the canteen for the non-commissioned officers, distinct from that occupied by the privates.

The canteen is to be opened in the hot season, or from 1st April to 1st November, from gun-fire until 10 A. M. and again from 5 P. M. until watch setting; during the cold season, or from 1st November to 1st April, from gun-fire until 12 o'clock, and again from 4 P. M. until watch setting.

After the canteen shall have been closed for the night, no person is to be admitted until the following morning at the fixed time of opening it.

No person who may appear intoxicated, is to be permitted to enter the canteen, nor is any man to be permitted to remain there in a state of intoxication.

No man who is under punishment, is to be allowed to enter the canteen—The names of the men under punishment will be furnished by the serjeant major and placed in a board, that they may be known and prevented from entering.

The captain of the day orderly officer will visit the canteen within the hours of its being open, specifying their visit so in their reports.

The [illegible]ant, to be relieved daily, will attend [illegible] when open, for the purpose of assisting the serjeant in preserving order and [illegible] report on the instant to the officer [illegible] irregularity he is unable to repress.—A guard will also be attached to the canteen, unless there be a guard near it.

The standing quarterly committee for the management of the canteen will, with the sanction of the commanding officer, give orders for such supplies of wine, beer spruce and ginger beer, and spirits, as may from time to time be judged necessary; and under his direction, fix, in addition to the prime cost of liquor, such a rate of profit as will be sufficient to indemnify the fund for contingent loss and charges, including carriage and insurance, and to contribute to the furtherance, of the general objects of the canteen fund. The committee will also give its particular attention to the quality of the supplies, and to the delivery to the relieving committee of a correct statement of stock in hand, and orders given

No spirituous liquor, wine, or beer, shall on any account, be sold or issued from the canteen, directly or indirectly, to any native whatsoever whether a follower of the regiment or otherwise, nor shall any of these articles be allowed to be taken or sent away from the canteen, except on special occasions, when the soldier requiring them, for himself or his family, must produce an order, signed by the officer commanding his company who will report his having granted it, to the commanding officer, as well as the quantity permitted to be taken away.

Any person who may break or destroy a part of the furniture or of the articles belonging to the canteen, is to be at the expense of repairing or replacing the same and if necessary he is to be put under stoppages for this purpose, by his own consent, unless he prefer appealing to a court martial. If the canteen serjeant neglect to enforce this rule, he will make good the loss himself.

The canteen serjeant, will be held responsible that it be always kept clean and properly ventilated, and that it be regularly lighted, from dark until closed for the night.

The prices of all articles supplied by the canteen and the rules for its guidance, are to be copied in a legible hand, and to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the canteen.

The men are expected to attend the canteen either in their regimental, or in a clean and neat fatigue dress.

Returns of each day's consumption of liquor are to be furnished daily by the canteen serjeant, and submitted by the standing quarterly committee to the commanding officer, every Monday.

The committee, with the approbation of the commanding officer, are to fix upon the form of a plain and distinct set of books, which are to be kept by the canteen serjeant, shewing the quantities of wine, beer, spirits &c. that are expended, and the profit to the fund upon each article; these books, as well as the general account books of the standing quarterly committee, are to be produced at every half yearly inspection.

All the minor rules for the government of the canteen, are left to the judgment and discretion of commanding officers, with the proviso, that tea and coffee are always to be ready at the canteen at day break, for such men as choose to pay for them and that no man is to be allowed more than one dram before 10 o'clock A. M.

This general order is to supercede all former orders upon the subject of canteens or the employment of their funds.

The Governor General of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Commander in Chief, is further pleased to direct, that the European soldiery be not confined to the barracks, except during the heat of the day in the hot season, or when under punishment, it being considered that more injury is done to the minds and bodies of men by the despondency and misery produced by confinement, than could possibly arise from moderate exposure.

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Extract from the proceedings of government in the military department.

No. 180 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the charge for batta to troops employed in escorting treasure or on revenue or judicial duty or composing the escorts of residents or details employed at their requisition, shall be restricted to occasions when actually travelling from one station to another, including detention for making over coin, or when in movement on revenue or judicial duty.

2nd. Civil authorities will limit their certificates accordingly, and on no account include or extend them to troops when stationary as guards at treasuries, cutcheries, or jails &c, whatever may be the time they are so employed.

No. 131 of 1835.—Captain W. C. Freeman, of the 2nd or Grenadier regiment native infantry, having furnished a medical certificate of his inability to continue to serve in India, is permitted to retire from the service of the Honorable Company, under the provisions of section LVII, article 8, of the military code, from the date of the departure of the ship "John Hayes."

Bombay Castle, 4th April, 1835.

No. 132 of 1835.—Agreeably with the precedent in the case of the acting deputy adjutant general captain Hagart, captain N. Campbell, the senior assistant quarter master general, is appointed acting deputy quarter master general, from the date of captain Willoughby's departure for Europe, during the absence of the deputy quarter master general major Hart, on sick certificate, at the Cape of Good Hope.

Bombay Castle, 6th April, 1835.

No. 133 of 1835.—Lieutenant W. Long of the 8th regiment native infantry, commanding the sebundy corps at Poona, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for regimental duty.

No. 134 1835.—Lieutenant colonel Dickinson, chief engineer, is permitted to visit the Deccan, with leave of absence for one month from the 15th instant.

No. 135. of 1835—The following promotion is made :—

Corps of engineers.

Captain J, Jopp to be Major, lieutenant W, Scott, to be captain, and 2nd lieutenant H. J. Margary to be 1st lieutenant, in succession to Pouget retired.—*Date of rank*, 25th March 1835.

Senior 2nd lieutenant H. W. Allardyce (not arrived) to rank from the 26th March 1835, *vice* Margary promoted.

No. 136 of 1835.—The leave of absence, on private affairs, granted to lieutenant W. M. Webb, deputy commissary of ordnance, Northern division of the army, on the 27th February last, is extended on the same account to the 30th instant.

No. 137 of 1835.—The leave to the Neelgherries, granted to lieutenant G. H. Leaviss, of the 17th regiment native infantry, under date the 2nd April 1834, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 138 of 1835.—The Governor General of India in Council having placed lieutenant Cuthbert Davidson, of the 66th regiment Bengal native infantry, at the disposal of this government, to be employed on the personal staff of the Right Hon'ble the Governor, he is accordingly confirmed in the appointment of aid de camp, as per general order of the 17th March.

No, 139 of 1835 —Consequent on instructions from the Government of India, the exchange sanctioned by general order, No 554, of 22nd December last, between lieutenant and quarter master Hazelwood, of the 3rd native infantry and lieutenant and quarter master Lucas, of the 4th native infantry, is countermanded, and those officers will return to their former regiments and appointments.

The grounds of this measure are published in the following letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of Fort St. George.

Military Department No. 72 of 1832.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Para. 1. Lieutenant E. J. Dusantoy of the 49th, regiment native infantry [illegible] new establishment, has called our [illegible] following general order by your gover[illegible]

GENERAL ORDERS, 28th *February* 1832.

"Captain Archibald Douglas of the 49th, and captain George Wright, of the 10th regiment of native infantry, are permitted to exchange situations in the regiments to which they stand appointed, under the prescribed conditions, in conformity to their own request."

2nd We have received dispatches from you up to the 9th of March, but they contain no report of this unusual and unauthorized proceeding, as exchanges of this nature is not permitted, we now direct that the order be immediately revoked.

London the 19th September 1832. We are &c.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April, 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of Mr. C. Forgett, to the situation of a junior native commissioner in the zilla of Poona, Sunnud bearing date 23rd March 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is also pleased to notify the appointment by the judge of Poona, of Vitooba Vistnoo, to act as nazir, in the zilla of Poona, in the room of Mr. C. Forgett promoted.

Mr. J. Warden, senior magistrate of police, has been granted leave to visit Mahabuleshwur and Sattara, under the provisions of section XIV, of the absentee regulation; his absence commencing from the 11th instant.

SEPARATE DEPARTENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April, 1835.

The Right Honrable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. J. Buchanan, to proceed to the presidency, at the beginning of this month, for the purpose of preparing himself for the ensuing examination in the Hindoostanee language.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. A. Stuart, to proceed to the presidency, at the beginning of this month, for the purpose of completing his Hindoostanee studies previous to his attending the ensuing examination.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 8th April, 1835.

Mr. N. Hornby, acting sub-collector of Sholapoor, is to proceed into the districts, on deputation, to make the jummabundy settlement.

Mr. E. M. Burton, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is to be stationed under the sub-collector of Sholapoor.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, junior, assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Coast, for the benefit of his health, for the period of one month, to commence from the date of his leaving Dharwar.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
L. R. REID. *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th April, 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant assistant surgeon Montgomery, civil surgeon at Dharwar, leave of absence from the 10th of this to the 10th of next month; assistant surgeon D. Forbes, of the 1st grenadier regiment, performing Mr. Montgomery's duties, during his absence.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th April, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the reverend Henry Jeffreys, A. M. senior chaplain at the presidency leave of absence for one month, on private affairs to enable him to visit Malcolm Peyt.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN. *Secy. to Govt.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOCOTRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Would you do me and the public the favor of publishing in your paper of saturday first the letter in the Courier of last tuesday under the signature of "N"? It gives a most correct account of Socotra and its advantages—but what a field for the philosopher is there? The prospect teems with objects calculated to please the eye, and gratify the taste of the naturalist. Let, then, science receive that aid which it deserves. Enough cannot be done to promote objects which elevate the human character in so great a degree as such pursuits do. I hope the Government will afford every facility to those whose tastes lead them into enquiries of a philosophic nature, to examine the Island of Socotra, and its natural and almost artificial and variegated beauties both in rocks, mountains, valleys, and general prospect.

I am, Sir, your most obdt. sevt.,
A LOVER OF SCIENCE.

Bombay, 10th April, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Should you conceive the following remarks on the value of Socotra to this country worth insertion, they are much at your service. It is not my intention, to enter into the questions whether this Island, in the event of War, might not become a resort for enterprising Privateersmen where they might refit their vessels, or in how far it would add to our weight with those Chiefs who hold the rule of the various states in the Red Sea, or might become an emporium of trade between Barbarra, on the African side of the sea of Aden, and the Persian Gulf, and Bombay. I shall leave these questions to politicians, and simply confine myself to its value to us as a coal depôt for Steamers running between India and Suez.

Much good advice has been given by Editors of papers and their correspondents upon the unfitness of Tamarida Bay as an anchorage and coal depôt in the N. E. Monsoon, and some, who have visited it merely in passing, have gone the length of at once condemning the whole Island with every Bay in it, because they found a strong N. E. wind blowing into Tamarida in the month of January, which is the very height of that monsoon. I will leave those gentlemen and their novel discoveries, proceeding at once to facts, as far as my knowledge of the subject allows me to give them, and I trust I shall prove that Socotra is well adapted for a coal depôt for Steamers.

Captain Ross, the late Surveyor General, was sent by Lord William Bentinck to visit Socotra to fix upon a coal depôt. He found Tamarida the only town on the island, and the only place where a Steamer could get any assistance in men and boats from the natives. He was consequently without choice, and it is also probable that the Arabs, at that time, would have allowed him none.—Since that period, Socotra, with all its bays, has been most minutely surveyed, and it is well known that with this admirable Survey, Government have received the fullest and most satisfactory reports from Captain Haines and the Officers of the *Palinurus*, of the capabilities,—both external and internal,—of this delightful island; and there can be no doubt that there is perfectly safe anchorage in smooth water, both in the S. W. and N. E. monsoons.

It was at first supposed that Tamarida Bay would have been a good anchorage in the S. W. monsoon, but Captain Haines, by remaining till the 13th July last year, proved that it would not answer.

The Bay of Tamarida is encircled by the Djebbel Hargiah, or the Rocky Mountains of Socotra. Their base is about three miles from the shore, and they rise over it to the heighth of about 5000 feet; and from these hills in the S. W. monsoon comes pouring down tremendous gusts of wind. It may aptly be compared to Table Bay, when Table Mountain is enveloped in its clouds, and seads down those S. Easters, which frequently, notwithstanding its good holding ground, drives ships to sea. The bay of Bhunder Deleishe, which is only seven miles to the Eastward of Tamarida, but which being clear of the influence of the Djebbel Hargiah, Captain Haines found subject to none of these heavy winds which for days together, at the latter place, prevent a communication with the shore. In this bay the S. W. monsoon blows steadily, and whilst the other is swept by storms, the fisherman in his small boat in Bunder Deleisha, is pursuing his dailywork,—The Bays of Gubet Gollonsier and Gubet Shaaeb Bay at the western end of the Island, will both be found excellent anchorages during the N. E. monsoon.

If one who has but little experience in these matters might venture an opinion, I would say that moorings should be laid down in these two Bays for the Steamer, and a Hulk of six or seven hundred Tons, as a Depot for the coals. This vessel would answer the double purpose of being a safe depot for the coals, and were she armed, would become a strong guard vessel and place of safety, in case of accidents, to retreat to. She should be jury-rigged that she might the easier be moved, at the end of each monsoon, from one Bay to the other; and also that in case of being driven out to sea she might be able to regain her anchorage, or be in safety; and to prevent any temporary inconvenience from such an accident (however unlikely) a small reserve depôt of coals, of about 300 tons, might be kept on shore at Bunder Deleishe.

If we are to have steam vessels from Calcatta to Suez,—and I am inclined to think before long we shall, Socotra is necessary, and from what we know from tried experience of the character of the Arabs—lazy, worthless, and faithless—we must have it in our own hands. I cannot but consider that this Island, even to Bombay, will be found of great advantage. It is nearer by two hundred and forty miles than Maculla, making a run of about thirty six hours less, which I believe is considered of consequence by practical steam Engineers, besides having your own resources for taking in fuel instead of being dependent upon the Arabs, as you must always be at Macullah.—Socotra, as has been proved by some late interesting journeys into the interior, will be found capable of raising all kinds of vegetables and fruits, for the refreshment of those who stop there, besides affording supplies of fresh meat, &c. &c.

I remain, &c.,
N.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—From the conclusion of the letter respecting the Indian Navy signed M. I was in hopes that writer would have continued his observations on that subject; an object I think very desirable, considering how little is known respecting that small and neglected service. I conclude a want of leisure, or materials, is the cause, and not the observations of *Incognito*, who does not answer a single objection of M!

Incognito, in undertaking to answer M, has carefully avoided replying to his remarks, respecting the great expence and inutility of the small craft excepting for the purpose of increasing the patronage of the Superintendent. The 7 vessels composing the Indian Navy, are commanded by officers according to seniority, while the command of the others is in the gift of the Head of the service. This will readily account for the great falling off in the numbers of the regular vessels of War, and the consequent augmentation of the Mosquito fleet, at a very increased expence. Incognito has likewise shewn no small tact (and for which I give him due credit) in keeping in the back ground, the large salary drawn by the Superintendent and the expensive machinery for managing so few vessels, which reminds me of the Irish Regiment which had its Colonel, and full compliment of officers, with 3 Drummers, and *Fifers, and 2 Fifes*. With respect to that part of the answer which states that His Majesty extended Martial Law to the Indian Navy, on condition of a Naval Captain being appointed Commander in Chief, I unhesitatingly deny this assertion. The provisions of the Mutiny Act were extended to the service *unconditionally*, and the Superintendant, so far from being able to enforce that law has no military authority whatever, but is only the organ of communication with Government.

I need scarcely point out, that a person, to be entitled to exercise military authority, must hold a commission to that effect, which the Superintendent does not possess, nor is he in any shape amenable to the *Provisions of that act*, and so well was the late Naval Commander in Chief aware of this that he never acknowledged that authority, in any light, than as a Naval Captain on half pay, or received him when he visited the Melville, with any other honors, than was due to any private gentleman.

Incognito asserts that if the situation of Superintendent was filled by any other than a Captain of the Royal Navy, the service would lose the benefit of martial law, and return to what it was in 1828. This is too absurd to require contradiction. I should much like to be informed what are the great improvements that have taken place, since that year? for the officers, with whom I have conversed on the subject, are as ignorant on that point as myself, and any one acquainted with their feelings must be aware that it is a general wish among them to have the service abolished, and themselves pensioned off. This does not look like their being satisfied with their present situation, or their future prospects.

I believe I may safely assert that the discipline of the Indian Navy is any thing but improved. The Vessels are much worse manned, and the officers generally speaking, caring not much for its improvements, to wish a return to the former state of things, in which no doubt there existed many disadvantages, but the good greatly overbalanced the evil.

Mr. Meriton, the Superintendent at that time, had as great enmity to the Service as any one who went before, or has succeeded him in that situation, and was detested in consequence, for the injuries he inflicted on it, but was, at least respected for his abilities. Incognito doubts the advantages to be derived from an officer of their Corps being placed at the head of it, and appeals to the officers themselves, on that subject. I readily admit, that it is desirable to have a Naval Captain as Superintendent, in lieu of one of their own officers, * * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * * *

I cannot conclude this long letter, without adverting to at least one advantage derived from an Indian Navy Captain, having lately officiated as Superintendent. The great improvements that have taken place in the Dock Yard, at the suggestion of Capt. Crawford, of which I will give a few hints.—In 1829 the Ternate, of only 250 Tons, then old and almost worn out, was taken into Dock, without previous communication with Government, and an expence of 25,000 Rs. was incurred in alteration and repair. This large sum was double what the vessel would have sold for after being repaired, and within 10,000 Rs. of what a similar Ship could now be built for under the excellent regulations introduced by the present comptroller. I am given to understand that on this large and improper expence (for the Ternate has lately been obliged to land some of her guns from her unsafe condition) being brought to the notice of Government, was the occasion of the control of the Dock Yard being taken from the Superintendent and placed on its present footing. And so well has the intelligent officer now in charge of that department, answered the trust committed to him, that a diminution in the charges of building has taken place, to the amount of more than one third of the former expence, and which, if

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the present system is continued, will, I trust, restore Bombay to its former eminence, as a Naval Depot.

A CONSTANT READER.

Bombay, 9th April, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The better text bequeathed by Strafford, the "*betrayer, the betrayed*" to his country, has often been amply developed on, in British history. "*Put not your trust in Princes*," was the exclamation of a man, who sold his principles to a Monarch, and who acutely felt the instability of regal favour, the hour of extremity. This text has never lost its point. The present state of British politics bears striking exemplification of its truth. The dying embers of Toryism, are again fanned into a flame, by the Royal breath, —the heads of an expiring faction are in office—and insulted England wonders at a Monarch, so suddenly divorcing himself from the affections of his subjects, and giving his hands to be kissed, and beslobbered by the known, and determined enemies of their liberties. Popular suspicion, which seldom errs, has long pointed to the King's defection from the Whig interests, and numerous instances, unimportant in themselves, yet not the less expressive, have continually contributed something to general surmise, and expectation. The attempt made in favor of the Tories, during the crisis of the Reform Bill—the dining at Apsley house —the present of the sword—the royal tears shed for the Bishops—were all indicative of where the Royal prepossession lay; and now that the mystery is unveiled, now that the fog and vapour of intrigue have cleared away, the people will perceive that his Majesty has been all along under false colors, and that he only waited for the breeze, to fling them to the blast.

The time is however miscalculated, and ill chosen; the waters are sore troubled; the vessel is leaky, and ill-manned; nor will any exertion enable it to encounter the first sighing of the storm.

It is curious to observe the cautious phraseology of the Tory Press in this moment of its exultation; and to trace the finger of despair that follows its speculations. The unity of "conservative action" is required to be directed to the *protection of the King*. The King, says it, out of his own prerogative, turned out the ministry, advised thereto by the people of England. And we would ask where is the necessity of uniting for the King's protection, advised if he be, and of course protected, by the people of England? If the people be with the King, who can be against him; it is only when their protection and countenance are withdrawn that the sovereigns of England begin to feel the danger, and jeopardy of their situation. Gourville, a French statesman, spoke to the purpose, when he declared to Sir W. Temple, that "the King "of England who will be the man of his people, is "the greatest King in the world; but if he will be "something more, by God! he is nothing at all." The chances of a King, depending upon Tory protection, must be desperate indeed. In less intelligent days, the game was found impracticable; but at present it resembles battling the elements with a Steam Gun. The ascendancy of a faction above the multitude, is no more a contested point in British politics. The people have broken that aspen, and completely severed the Gordian knot which it had knotted for their delusion.

"Be the Kings Ministers who they may," says the Tory organ "as the Ministers of that Prince, who "pledged himself to support the religion of the country, they ought to have the support of every English man." Upon this principle, did the King choose to make O'Connell Premier, his administration must have equal support, and confidence yielded it. This plausible proposition, of bestowing unlimited confidence in the Royal judgement, would be worthy of a Bishop in the very zenith of his loyalty. But we question, whether it has not, by this time, met a different interpetration in the house of Commons,—whether that body, instead of congratulating his Majesty on his choice, have not sent him a "*grand remonstrance.*" As to the King supporting the religion of the country; we apprehend that this support is conceded on the same principles, which the Stewarts, who were rank Papists, granted them, namely, the influence derived from Church patronage, and the venality of the Bishops. "No Bishop,—no King," is yet a favorite maxim in Church, and state policy.

In holding out his Majesty, as the sole Agent in this last "*coup de etat*"; the Tories are anxious to apprize us that the measure was wholly spontaneous on the kings part, and not the effect of any Court intrigue, or political manœvre. The Queen had no hand in it we are assured. The Heads of Faction were rambling over Britain, and the continent. Even Wellington, the soul of the Cabal, who has urged on the whole affair, we are told was at a distance from the sceue. But this very explicitness of detail, gives sufficient proof that the stratagetic qualities of the Great Captain were secretly employed, to surprise the Whig Administration by a "*ruse de guerre.*" His campaigns in gallantry, and war, have taught him that concealed operations are the best means to attain an object. His partisans were, therefore, distributed in the most unsuspicious places, with orders to rally on the breach about to be wrought on our Free Constitution, by means of the *royal prerogative*. With the Tory Champion of Emancipation at their head the united Phalanx of Ultras and Conservatives will now attempt to storm their way into the graces of the people. There will be much trimming, much vapouring about expediency, much abandonment of principle. Their brief and last hour will soon be fretted away. A few days, or weeks will be rife with the incident of farce: not of tragedy we hope; when fear and *expediency*, united to a sense of danger, will again constrain them to lasting obscurity as *Tories* or to the adoption of better principles as good subjects. Whatever mask the Wellington party may put on, or whatever professions may be made, it is evident that its advances into popular favor must be marshalled by thorough backsliding tergiversation, and political profligacy, and that its very apology to govern, must be founded on its love of office, not on its accordance with the views of the people. It is out of all nature to suppose that confidence, or even endurance, will be extended to a ministry composed of such debased materials. We are not afraid of erring when we say that the popular confidence will exactly be in the ratio, of that borne to Charles, by the long Parliament "*measures not men,*" will be the cry. Wellington will trim again: and Peel will rat; but let no man be deceived; the twilight of Toryism is advancing. Like the sun emerging from a cloud when preparing to sink below the horizon, this sudden glare of Toryism, will soon be quenched in darkness, amidst the frantic bellowings of Orange associations, and the rantings of Pracious Persons.

SERPENS.

NOTE TO CERBERUS.——This Correspondent seems to have condemned the East Indians for sounding a trumpet in their own behalf, lest it might drown the louder flourishes of his own. If *Cerberus* had any sagacity he would see that the very principle of self praise which he condemns in the beginning of his letter, he vindicates on his own behalf in the end. If his great merit, and use of the faculties, which God gave him, have given him, as he says, the power to assist others, I (who am not an East Indian) would think he might put them to better purpose than the blundering construction of paradoxes, and the revilement of a worthy and deserving body.

S.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th instant, at Byculla Church, by the Revd. Archdeacon Carr, James Kilner, Esq., of the Engineers, to Anu Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Lloyd Gray Esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. C. Rebenack, 25th Regt., from Dapoolie.
Asst. Surgeon W. K. Williams, from Poona.
Lieut. D. Carstairs, 6th Regt. N. I., from Tannah.
Ensign A. S. Shaw, 22d Regt., from Belgaum.
Lieut. D. Macan, 17th Regt., from Hursole.
Capt. G. J. Mant, M. Batn., from Kaira.
Lieut. C. A. Echalaz, 10th Regt., from Belgaum.
Asst. Surgeon M. Stovell, 9th Regt., from Baroda.
Lieut. T. Cleather, Artillery, from Ahmednugger.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. T. Kilner, Engineers, to Mahabulishwar.
Ensign G. Moodie, 2d Queens, to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 9th. Grab Hamoodey, Husson Alley Nacquedah, from Surat 3d. April.

Passengers,—25 Natives.

Do. Ship Allalevie, G. F. Andree Master, from Calcutta 3rd March, and Alleppy 1st April.

Passengers,—Mrs. Andree, and family, P. J Philip, Esq., and Mervanjee Limjee.

10th. Ship Susana, L. de Encarnagao Master, from Macao 8th Feb. and Singapore, Malacca, Penang Tellicherry, and Goa.

Passengers,—3 Portuguese and Mr. John Net.

DEPARTURES.

April 6th. Ship Sultana, E. Evans Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers,—Mrs. Anderson and Child, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Evans, G. W. Anderson, Esq., Civil Service and 10 Natives.

7th. Ship Andromache, J. Andrews Master, to London.

Passengers.—J. G. Johnston, Esq., Merchant, and 3 European Seamen.

Do. H. C. Schooner Shannon, Lieut. H. Warry in charge to Socotra.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Brig Bridget.....	about 25 inst	Liverpool.	
Ship Prince Regent	do. 3rd May.	London..	
John Campbell	do..20th inst	Clyde.....	
Tropic.....	Uncertain ..	Ditto.....	
Amelia Thompson	..do..	uncertain..	
Kent.....	..do..	Ditto.....	
Wm. Ritchie..	..do..	Liverpool..	
John Marsh..	..do..	Ditto.....	

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, and Prince Regent.
Do. Liverpool.—Otterspool, and Ship Sarah.
Do. Bengal,—Colonel Newall.
Do Glasgow,—Tropic.
Do. China.—Caledonia.
Do. Singapoor.—Hind, and Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Do. Aboosetr.—Atiate Rahimon.
Do. Clyde.—John Campbell.
Do. Siam.—Ann.
Do. Malay Coast, Mackbhar, and Fazell Kurrim.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships,—Winchester, and Sloop Raleigh.
H. Co's. Receiving Ship, Hastings.—Guard Vessel
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—Aurora.
Do. Do. Sloop of War.—Coote.

FREE TRADERS.—, Otterspool, Caledonia, Tropic, Sarah, Prince Regent, John Campbell, Mona, Colonel Newall, Bridget, Amelia Thompson, Kent and William Ritchie.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mackbaar, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Allelevie, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Ruparel, Ann, Fazil Kurim, Pascoe, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Lady Grant, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Fultailbarry, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Grab Shaw Byramjore, Hamoody, Pittamber Savoy, Robert Spankie, Dadloy, Rampurtap, and Dowlut Pursad.

Portuguese,—St. Anna, Cacadore, Susana, and Infanta Regent.

Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's,—Fatell Kurjim, and Atite Rahimon.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	131	123
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107 3/4	071
Do. No. 31, *a* 1040, 2nd class...	107	107
Do. 1041, *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	107 *at*	11
Third five per cent Loan.....	110	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	12s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107 1/4	7 1/2
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101 1/4	101 1/4
Canton Bills,.....	210 1/2	210 3/4
Spanish dollars per 100,.....	2212	21 1/2
Sovereign each,.....	11	10 1/2

HIGH WATER TABLE.

April 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
,, 11th Saturday.....	9 27	9 53
,, 12th Sunday.....	10 16	10 38
,, 13th Monday.....	11 8	11 22
,, 14th Tuesday.....	11 43	0 5

To Correspondents.

"W" has been received, and we are glad to hear from him, that "GUNFIRE" is in such request for "STEW" making.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 11TH APRIL, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last are, the Grab *Hamoody*, from Surat, the 3rd April; the Ship *Allelevie*, F. Andree Master, from Calcutta, the 3rd March, and Aleppy the 1st Instant, both on the 9th; and the ship *Susanna*, L. de Encarnacâo Master, from Macao 8th February; touched at Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Tellicherry and Goa on the 10th inst. The passengers by these veesels will be found under our shipping report head.

As the letter signed "N" which appeared in last Tuesday's Courier seems to give a more full account of the Islands of Socotra and its anchorages, than any which we have yet seen, we comply with the request of "A LOVER OF SCIENCE," and give that letter insertion in our columns of this day. Our Correspondent, in estimating the advantages likely to result from our possession of that Island, seems to have taken for his motto "ne sutor ultra Onpidam,"—and would confine the labors of men, to the small philosophy of muscle shells. This may be all very well. The picking up of decayed cinders or bleached bones in the valleys or on the mountain top may be a very pleasant pastime even at Socotra and may do for those who have nothing else to occupy their attention, as they may find the pursuit of that study to be a very rational, if not intellectual amusement, but we fear, that unless some advantages of a more substantial nature to society at large than those A "Lover of Science" points out, are likely to accrue from our possession of that Island, the Island and its dependencies, lakes, rivers, mosses, moors, fossils, fountains, and all the other natural beauties and architectural glories which "A Lover of Science" dwells on with so much delight may sink into that shade which science cannot scan and then leave the mind afloat on its cruise of speculation. It is scarcely necessary for us to inform our Correspondent that science is the handmaid of prosperity, or at least receives her best aid while indulging in recondite pursuits. That the Island of Socotra may form that fair field, and give that fine harvest to science which our correspondent anticipates, we most cordially wish, as, from his account, it seems to present advantages to the Scientific world. But as we do not profess to be overgifted with a zeal for that peculiar portion of study, our correspondent will pardon us for directing our remarks to what appears to us to be of a little more importance than the mere gray rocks, and blue mountains of Socotra.

Referring to the letter of "N," and what the writer states as to the anchorage we should be inclined to give preference, during the North east monsoon, to Gubet Shaaeb's being much better sheltered from that monsoon, when it blows to the northward of North East, than Gubet Golonsier. Such is the opinion of experienced persons on the subject.

There has been much speculation on the subject of Socotra, and its advantages in the hands of the British, but we think it cannot be for an instant doubted, that were our power once fully established there, the chief portion of the great barter trade which is now carried on in all British goods at *Mocha*, would, were the Socotra Establishment once placed upon a proper footing, from the heavy exactions to which the barter trade is exposed at that place, throw itself into Socotra, and thus would Socotra become a general emporium for British manufacture, and the British Merchant would thus become relieved from the heavy exactions which the Pasha imposes, —exactions which, in almost all cases, amount to a restrictive duty.

Advantages of the most important nature might further be derived from our possession of this Island, in the event of a war, as it could form a rallying point for our Cruisers, and Privateers to refit and run for protection, while the possession of it would enable us effectually to protect the British trade in the Red Sea.

The suggestion contained in "N's." letter regarding the stationing of hulks at Socotra, seems to be worthy of the attention of Government. They would at once, as the plan suggested by N. form a coal depôt, and a tower of strength in case of attack by the proprietors of the soil. The expence of maintaining those hulks would be trifling, compared with the advantages which would result.

WE refer our readers to the melancholy account of the assassination of Mr. William Frazer, under our *Delhi* head.

WE see it stated in a Calcutta paper that, by a Cape of Good Hope newspaper, it appears that the Passengers by the *Charles Kerr*, from Bombay, and *Georgiana*, from Calcutta, were all well at the Cape, on the 20th December.

THE Calcutta Steam Committee have abandoned the intention of sending the *Forbes* on another voyage, as was intended some short time ago. By the Calcutta Courier we learn the cause of the resolution to be, that the Assigneers of Mackintosh and Co. had preferred forfeiting the penalty of Rs. 10,000 which had been stipulated in the charter of the vessel, it having been found that the expense of repairs &c. (and which were unnecessary for any purpose to which the vessel might be applied other than the Voyage to Suez) which would fall upon the assignees, would amount to about that sum, while the services to which the Vessel might be devoted in the river were expected to yeild upwards of Rs. 4000 per month, the sum for which she was hired by the Committee.

The balance now in the hands of the Committee is said to be about Rs. 70,000.

By the Calcutta papers we see the following notification:

FORT WILLIAM, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 19TH FEBRUARY 1835.—The following copy of a proposed act, read in Council for the first on the 19th February, is published for general information:

ACT NO ——— of 1835.

Be it enacted that from the—day of—all powers whatever in Criminal cases which by virtue of any law now in force, may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, shall be exercised by one such Justice.

This intended law is an injudicious, if not dangerous experiment, and, if carried into effects, will be productive of the very worse consequences. We know not what peculiar properties the Calcutta Justices may possess to justify so wide a departure from a policy which, from the experience, of the past, it was deemed so essential to establish and maintain in England as well as in every other civilized state. The history of the human heart throughout all ages forces the conviction on the mind that, however upright and well intentioned men may be, still, party prejudices, and individual interests, are but too apt to interfere and influence the judgement where there is an absence of that check which the opinions of others over individual conduct are known to form. Magistrates are but men, and are subject to the same frailties as their fellows. The laws passed in England were tender of their reputations, and were intended to remove, as much as possible, the chances of temptation. Besides, the collective wisdom of a Bench gives a solemnity to a judgement, which the mere fiat of a unit cannot possess, and it is more the object of all criminal Laws to impress the guilty with a proper idea of the majesty of justice, than to inflict punishment for the particular offence charged. In this point of view the intended law will destroy that very beneficial effect, and will reduce the magisterial bench to a mere distributing machine,—doling to each criminal the measure [illegible] by the stage of the stat[illegible] as regards the individual [illegible] his office will be none of the m[illegible]ble. He will be placed in that predicament where consultation with others is out of the question, and consolation under a sense of wrong or error committed, is beyond his hope. To a man unskilled in law, and unlearned in letters, such a position will be one of extreme hardship, as in the one case, he can have no confidence in his own judgement, and, in the other, he will draw on the treasury of his memory in vain for a precedent. But we apprehend the law in question is a departure,—a decided and palpable departure from one of the first principles of the system of English jurisprudence. In the mind of an Englishman, a trial by a Jury of his country is so associated with his ideas of justice, that it would take a strong case of necessity indeed to reconcile him to the slightest departure from it, and it was with much hesitation, and much misgivings as to the results, that a power was thrown into the hands of a Bench of Magistrates to try persons accused of offences ranking even among the lowest in the scale; but it was the more readily yielded from the security which the *number* of magistrates who were directed to try such offences, presented. It was, in fact, a trial by a jury on a small scale, as the question had to be decided by the majority of the Bench. To throw such a power, however, into the hands of *one* man, must be considered a violation of the spirit of that law, and it indirectly establishes a species of despotism which is at variance with every idea of liberty and justice associated in the mind of an Englishman. Nor do the objections end here. To whom is this power to be granted? To a justice of Peace, of Calcutta—a gentlemen, who, however well versed in his own particular profession, must, almost of necessity, be ignorant of the science of law, and incapable of dissecting evidence with that skill which is essentially necessary to attain the ends of justice. Such an individual must therefore naturally feel diffident of his judgement, and a regard to his embarrassment, and the interests of justice should prevent the passing of a law which has the effect of creating the one, or compromising the other. "In the midst of counsel there is safety," both for Judge, and criminal.

In the same paper in which we observe the notification of the law alluded to, there is an address by the inhabitants of Calcutta to the Governor General and Legislative Council,—(which we gave in our last

publication). The Petitioners, after stating their objections to the law, wind up their Petition with the following passages:

"That your Petitioners upon these grounds, conceive the proposed act, read in Council for the first time on the 21st February last past, will be attended with the most injurious and dangerous consequences; that it will expose the liberty of the subject to liability of illegal violation from the ignorance, the haste, the caprice or partiality of a single magistrate, in a great variety of cases wherein the zealous and prudent caution of various acts of parliament has thought it necessary to direct the deliberate co-operation of two or more, and that it is therefore, in spirit and in effect, directly opposed to the intent and objects of these acts of the British Legislature.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the 3d proposed act may not pass into a law, and that if necessary they may be heard by their Counsel against the same."

THE *Madras Gazette* of the 28th ultimo gives an account of proceeding before the Supreme Court there in the case of a native named *Maumbalur. Vencatsamy Naick*, who had been struck off the Grand Jury List by the Court on the alleged ground of his having, in answer to a suit in equity which had been instituted in the Court at Madras, denied a knowledge of a fact which it was supposed he was well acquainted with. Frequent as such cases are said to be, and, (if we judge from the prosecutions on charges of perjury which come so frequently before the Courts in India,) but too well founded as they often are, we are glad to see that the sense of shame and disgrace which attached to the offence with which the individual was charged, led him to come forward and invite the strictest scrutiny into his conduct. A motion was made in Court for having him restored to the Grand Jury list, and on a due consideration of all the affidavits produced, the Court came to the opinion that there was no foundation for the charge of perjury against him, and ordered his name to be restored. This teaches the lesson to the Native Gentlemen that none are fit, and none shall be allowed to hold the scales of justice, but those whose hands are clean, conduct pure, and character unsullied. It is gratifying at the same time to see that this native valued his good character so highly as to leave nothing undone which could go to restore him to his honors, relieve him of the stigma which had for a time been thrown [illegible] and prove himself to the world an honest man.

[illegible]*cutta Courier* of the 28th [illegible] find the following notice of the Court Martial which was held here some short time ago, on Major Jebb of H. M. 40th Regt. of Foot.

"COURT MARTIAL AT BOMBAY.—We understand that Major Jebb, of H. M.'s 40th foot, was tried for having appeared in one of the most frequented parts of Bombay, in a round hat and white jacket, a costume expressly prohibited in General Orders. Major Jebb was found guilty and sentenced to be severely reprimanded, which was approved and confirmed by Lord William Bentinck. We thought that Sir J. Keane had authority to confirm a sentence of this nature, but suppose that in this case there most be something more than meets the eye, to cause this reference to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

WE find by the *Madras Gazette* of the 29th ultimo, that that Paper was to pass, on that day, under the management of a new Editor. We admire the spirit of charity and good will in which the late Editor pronounces his funeral oration, and, but for the "vomanses, betterers, worsers, warmints, not-nothings" and such like, with which he graced his pages a little too often, we should be inclined to regret his absence from the brotherhood. His articles, altho bearing the stamp of being carelessly and hastily written, were often amusing, if not instructive, and he seemed altogether one of those choice spirits that could be on good terms with himself, and all the world.

ON the 1st day of February last, slavery ceased in the Mauritius, and the day passed off without any disturbance. The *Calcutta Courier* of the 28th ultimo, gives an extract from a Mauritius paper which speaks very favorably of the disposition of the slaves. The owners collected the slaves on the different estates, and read to them the law under which they have become free, and also the proclamation of the Governor. The slaves have all accepted the terms offered them by their late masters regarding their wages for extra labor. The Governor seems however, to be in some alarm, as he would not authorise a public meeting for the purpose of hearing from a M. D' Epinay, a report of his mission to England, giving as his reason, the general state of excitement which had, for so long a time, existed in the Colony, and the necessity for avoiding every thing at that crisis having any reference to politics.

THE following is a Proclamation issued by the Governor of Demaum, to the Inhabitants of that district, in reference to the late proceedings at Goa.

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF DAMAUN OF ALL CLASSES.

THE Capital of Portuguese India is governed at present by an informal Government, elected by the faction of an armed force, and conformed to the satisfaction of its promoters, Goa is reduced to an absolutism, which cannot, nor ought to be looked on but as a transgression of laws, and as an attempt against the legitimate decrees and positive orders emanated from our August and legitimate sovereign Shra. D. Maria the 2nd.

The law of prefecture is entirely annulled, and substituted by arbitrary acts, which only tend to private interests,—An intruded monstrous Government existing at present in contravention to all the constitutional system, unfortunately rules that capital, in which the Portuguese nation in other times, at the risk of their blood, had practised brave deeds, which even now history refers to with admiration.

A self-elected authority, assuming powers which were conferred only to the prefect of Portuguese India, exercises the functions, which by no means can belong to it, carrying its effects to the excess of forcing the principal families of that capital to emigrate, leaving to jeopardy their houses and property, which the law ought to protect. The people oppressed, by all means endeavored to save their lives, thus abandoning their country and family.

The Chief agents of such horrible acts being the troops who, with malice and fraud, have been illuded under the vain and futile protest that the natives (Aborigenes) of the said capital, and some descendants of Europeans, were endeavouring to become independent, a pretext which can only be conceived or rather invented by the enemies of the constitutional system, which by no means is convenient to individuals who profess to be liberals in words only, and are formed to despotism and annihilation of all principles by which the personal liberty and security of every citizen is secured.

Such evils, Inhabitants of Damaun, common and usual to day in the capital of Portuguese India, the seat of our Government, will soon spread within our walls, they will desolate our peaceable country, compelling its inhabitants to prepetrate the same acts which have been perpetrated in the unhappy metropolis of Portuguese Asia—Inhabitants of Damaun! I assure you this will be the case, and if we will not put a stop to the multitude of such destructive causes, we will see ourselves in the absolute necessity of leaving our families to the caprice of the absolutism, we will see our houses plundered and burnt, and many of ourselves led to cruel dungeons only for our having been faithful to our august and ever respected sovereign Shra. D. Maria the 2nd and for maintaining her laws, as we are in duty bound.

Inhabitants of Damaun! the cause which we defend now, and which we never will leave defenceless, is not a private cause, it is the integrity of Law, and obedience which we have sworn to our Queen by maintaining her Decrees which it is our duty to obey, and never to alter. Sure, therefore, governed by these principles not, by any means, can nor ought we to submit ourselves to the orders issued from the Capital of Goa, which forgetting, what it ought to have remembered, has trampled under foot all the Decrees from Lisbon, and manifested by its behaviour a most decided disobedience to them. Until it be governed by a legitimate Government installed legally, which cannot be but by putting in execution all that has been regulated and ordered by the incontestable authority of the said August sovereign. Inhabitants of Damaun! your interests are strictly united with those of mine, and so must those of all the true and Loyal Portuguese. It is our duty therefore to swear and support the immunity of the Constitutional Charter, that Charter that has liberated us from the iron yoke with which we were oppressed. Swear then with me to be faithful, without limit, to our August Sovereign, Senra. Donna Maria the 2d, to support the legitimate Government appointed by Royal Decrees, and never to obey any authority but which has emanated from that source, sacred to all the loyal Portuguese. Confirm these protests, and say with me

Long live our August Sovereign Shnra. Donna Maria the 2d.

Long live the Constitutional Charter.

Long live the Law of Prefecture.

Long live the true and loyal Portuguese who obey the Law.

(Signed) A. LOBO DA GAMA.
Governor of Damaun.

DAMAUN, 5th April, 1835.

CALCUTTA.

MARRATIVE OF THE JOUDPORE COUNTERMARCH.

(The following pages contain a complete account of the late bloody and disastrous Joudpore campaign. The disciple in military tactics can scarcely fail to reap benefit from the detail of so scientific a series of movements; and he, whose hairs have grown hoar beneath the shadow of his laurel, will find the narrative like the clarion of the War Trumpet, in the ears of the pensioned battle steed.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EAST INDIAN UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

Mr. EDITOR,—I have heard say that the narratives of private soldiers, when faithfully detailed, are full of life and incident, I am naturally a bad judge of such a question, and must leave it, together with the publication of the following sketches, for your own decision.

I am gunner of the foot artillery, belonging to the force marching from Mhow toward Ajmere, and thence, as is supposed, to Joudpore and the Shekwattee country. I purpose to keep a journal of whatever strikes me on the road, and to write while the impression is vivid upon my recollection. It may be that eyes, which have met mine upon terms of equality or affection, will peruse these memoirs with passing interest, little deeming they are all that remains of one, who might, at no distant period, have hoped to live distinguished—to die regretted and esteemed. Why should I covet a contingence which can awaken no sympathy in *their* bosoms—no consciousness in mine? My name, parentage, my early history, are as things that *have* been—to *be* no more. I have virtually renounced them with all that they involve, and a new world is now before me—different, ah! how different from the old! Do I shrink affrighted from the desolation of its aspect? Do I yield to the despair which I have a thousand times braved and trampled beneath my feet? If I do, I am unworthy the situation I hold as comrade of the dauntless and the gay. No! I look calmly around upon my altered cheer, and find even here, much that is worth possession to a mind true to itself, and bent upon educing from apparent evil, real and substantial good. I have watched the world under many phases—have skimmed its surface and dived beneath its depths. I have seen, and have compared, its good, and its evil things, and have studied its most secret penetralia—the mysterious labyrinths of the heart. The conclusion I have attained—a wiser hath anticipated; it is truth, and will be learned eventually by all who seek earnestly that little valued possession:—The world is a good world; but the heart of man perverts its goodness and pleasaunce into bitterness and poison. The heart cannot be left out from the splendour of its galas; neither need it take the impression of its uncongenial scenes—it is known to find peace in the house of affliction, and unrest upon the pillows of down; health in the cup of wormwood, and torture from the convival bowl. It will now no longer be tampered and indulged—it will feed upon coarse and unpalatable diet; but it is its own fault, if it reap not instruction and gather not hardiness from its new career.

The beings, amid whom my lot is thrown, are a rude, but sincere race. The burnished iron, which hath so often entered my soul, is not found here at least. Evil here is in abundance and occasional deceit; but it requires a powerful will to smother passions whose energies are subject to hourly provocation. I live among them as a stranger who loves their welfare—they cannot comprehend my ideas, nor participate in my feelings; but in this respect, they differ little from the educated classes, with whom I possess in common, education alone. They often afford me amusement by the shrewd simplicity of their observations—oftener disgust by the coarseness of their language and thoughts; yet they have, at times, touched my heart to the quick, by the unassuming kindness of their attention. They consider me a strange fish—very much unfitted for their kind of life; yet they do not generally hate me, and several of them show me a deference that is a secret cordial to my heart, although the impossibility of ever repaying it embarrasses and distresses me. But I must not fatigue your attention by a longer preface. I have deemed thus much of introduction necessary to—*The Journal of Gunner Bannerman.*

CHAPTER I.

October 3rd 1834.

We left Mhow this morning at 4 o'clock, but had risen at a much earlier hour. Indeed it was impossible, for any sober person, to sleep during the night, amid the uproar of those who had too much liquor in the hold to be silent, and not sufficient to set them asleep; and besides, the exciting prospect of the approaching march upon service, and of bidding farewell to scenes that possess a melancholy interest, from being the first familiar to my eye, since entering upon a new career, would have sufficed, without additional stimulus to render me thoughtful and disinclined to repose.

Gunner Noah Mangen slept or rather occupied the cot on my right side—Bombardier Elias Snodder that on the left; the first being considerably the worse, as it is called, for liquor, imagined himself elected to the throne of Morocco, and was issuing his firmans in a style and with language not exactly suited to imperial dignity. Bombardier Elias Snodder, on the contrary, being a Catholic and a man melancholy in his liquor, though full of jolity when sober, supposed himself a foot-ball, undergoing in that figure, the discipline of purgatory. It was terrible, though ludicrous in the extreme, to listen to his groans and shouts, as he supposed the red-hot toes of the devil to be coming in contact with various parts of his frame. At length, leaping head foremost out of bed, he rolled his little round corporation over the barrack floor, imploring each European whom he met, under the title of good Mr. Beelzebub, and worthy Mr. Nick, to kick, but to kick softly, and to have a care of his punchy belly, seeing it was brimful of rum-punch and bazaar bacon, and very liable to burst by pressure. His Excellency of Morocco looked on for awhile with great gravity commanding occasionally his faithful subjects to assist the progress of the foot-ball. At length, in a fit of excessive liveliness, he quitted his gaudee of state, and running at the object of his amusement with full intention to lift him, with one kick, over to Malta at the very least, lost his aim and his footing at once, and was speedily in full sprawl on the barrack floor.

In spite of these disgusting noises, I was beginning to doze, amid a thousand wild chimeras of the distempered fancy, when a bright glare and strong sense of suffocation aroused me to a partial recovery of reason. My first impression connected itself naturally with the last images of my waking senses. I really at first, and for several seconds, was inclined to adopt one of the Catholic articles of belief, and to suppose the close vaulted room of the barrack, with its pile of fierce flames and wild figures, moving and yelling around the blaze, which cast upon them an unearthly glare, the purgatory so commented on by the horror of Bombardier Snodder. It was, however, no time for indulging in reverie: and having a particular contempt for passive submission when active resistance or flight is available; I leapt out of bed, and snatching up my clothes and arms, was quickly under the starry canopy of heaven, where my own star, hung clear and pre-eminent, rising higher and higher, even to the uttermost open of the vault of the sublime and eternal sky. I lifted my eyes with gratitude to that lucid urn of light whose ray had so often calmed my wild passions, or elevated me from despondency to hope. I bowed the heart in deep submission to him who had placed it there, and felt the sense of littleness, produced by the late revolting scenes, give way to confidence worthy an immortal being.

Outside all was hurry and bustle. The mess tables had been placed upon the company parade, and our lads were making a hasty breakfast around them by the light of several lanthorns. The blaze within was merely a bonfire, and produced no accident, although it bade fair enough to set fire to the outer thatch with which all these Syrian roofs are covered. The men were in high spirits, yelling and roaring to one another amid the darkness and confusion; but several of them still felt the effects of last night's debauch, and dozed or staggered heavily about, gazing with a look of stupid amazement upon the preparations for departure.

'Poor fellows!' I mentally exclaimed, as I beheld them again indulging their avidity for meat and drink. Few and coarse are the round of your enjoyments, and low are ye sunk by circumstances upon the scale of moral dignity; yet were ye made for something more excellent than to gorge a wolfish appetite, or obey the suggestions of baser elements of your nature—an immortal principle slumbers within, beneath the dross and ashes that present themselves to our eyes: and ye are capable of attainments which ye dream not of; but there be few that regard your true interests—few of the class capable of instructing your minds, and cherishing your better impulses, who care to exert over you the influence of superior education, or take advantage of the natural reverence ye feel for their supposed virtues and excellencies!'—[*To be continued.*]

DELHI.

It is with deep sorrow that we have to announce to his friends and the public the melancholy termination of Mr. William Fraser's career by the hands of an unknown assassin. Having some days ago fixed Sunday evening last for a visit of ceremony to the Ex-Rajah, Kullian Singh, of Kishenghur who resides in the City. Mr. Fraser was returning home, on horse back, attended, as was his custom, by his syce, and a single servant riding after him. A native horseman slowly passed him, near the junction of the roads leading from the Lahore and Cashmere Gates, and at the distance of a yard, suddenly presenting a large pistol or Blunderbuss, shot Mr. Fraser, who fell and expired instantaneously.

Since writing the above we have heard the substance of the evidence taken before the Magistrate, Mr. Simon Fraser: it is to the following effect: that on the 22d instant Mr. W. Fraser left his house about an hour before sunset, and entering the City by the Lahore Gate, attended by a private Suwar and two syces, visited Kullian Sing the Ex-Rajah of Kishenghur; and after half an hours interview with that Chief was returning home by the same road, and attended by the same persons, until he reached that part of the way where the road from the Cashmere Gate meets it. Here a Suwar a Pathan in appearance, mounted on a Chesnut horse, and dressed in a dark coat, joined Mr. Fraser's Suwar, and passing on to Mr. Fraser, suddenly turned upon him, discharged a Carbine into his side, and galloped back at full speed in the direction of the Lahore Gate. Mr. Fraser's Suwar followed him two hundred yards, when finding the chase ineffectual, and desirous of helping his master who had fallen, he returned and found the syce sitting with Mr. Fraser's head in his lap, and his master without any symptoms of life. It was also stated in evidence that it was impossible to recognise the murderer on account of the darkness of the night. A charpoy was then procured, and his body taken up to his house.

These are the material points of the deposition of the three persons who accompanied Mr. Fraser. On examination of the wounds by Doctors Graham and McIntosh it appeared that the injury received by the heart and the lungs was of a nature that must have produced instant death.

We understand that the most active exertions are being made by the Magistrate for the discovery of the ruffian who has perpetrated this diabolical deed. From all we have heard and from the proverbial popularity of the deceased in this territory we have strong presumption that the act in question was that of some hired assassin, and that the best clue to the detection of the parties concerned in this nefarious business will be found in the records of those measures of his policy which may have had the tendency to excite resentment in quarters possessing the means of resorting to mercenary assassination.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 25.

EUROPE.

CAPTAIN MARRYAT, R. N. AND THE AUTHOR OF "CAVENDISH."

(From the Morning Chronicle, November 10.*)*

CORRESPONDENCE AND STATEMENT.

Our readers will see, under the head Bow street, a report of the proceedings which took place yesterday at the police-office, relative to a *fracas* on Wednesday afternoon, in Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross, between Capt. Marryat and Mr. William Johnson Neale, two popular authors of naval novels. The charge, as will be seen, was brought by Capt. Marryat. The defendant was about to advert to the correspondence which had previously taken place between the parties, in order to show what provocation he had had to commit the breach of the peace of which he had been guilty, when he was interupted by the magistrates, who said that they could listen to no such statements. The following is the correspondence alluded to, with the explanatory statement, which we extract from an early copy of Mr. Neale's forthcomming novel, "Will Watch."—

"Having written a light and hasty work, of acknowledged fiction, in the winter of 1830, and the spring of the ensuing year, it was in the following November, 1831, published by Messrs. Colburn and Bentley, under the title 'Cavendish.'

"Having followed the almost invariable rule of young authors at first starting, and adopted the anonymous. I resolved, for the better preservation of my secret, to retain my name within my own keeping. For this purpose, I simply assumed the office of the author's confidential friend. As frequent letters, however, had to pass between my publishers and myself, these gentlemen proposed, for the sake of brevity, to use the address of 'Mr. Cavendish.' Soon seeing that such a superscription might be liable to misconstruction, I desired them to substitute any other fictitious name, and I proposed that of Foliaton.' This was adopted.

"The first edition of the work having been rapidly exhausted, and a second being demanded, a misunderstanding on this subject arose with Messrs. Colburn and Bentley. Such being the case, I called on the firm of Cochrane and Company, to offer the second edition of the novel to them. Mr. Cochrane embraced this proposal with avidity, in consequence, and he said, of the character given of the work to him by Captain Marryat, for whom he was at this time publishing *Newton Foster*, and to whom I had (in admiration of his writings) sent a copy of my work on the day of publication.

"Mr. Cochrane then informed me that Captain Marryat was particularly anxious to know who the writer was, and to be introduced to him. Still maintaining myself as the author's friend, I replied that it was a matter for consideration, but if any such introduction took place, it could only be under the most strict and honourable sense of confidence and secrecy. To this Mr. Cochrane pledged himself for Captain Marryat, and the interview was finally arranged to take place. Accordingly, by appointment, I met Captain Marryat at he residence of his brother, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall. Having received from this officer in person a reiterated pledge of inviolable confidence, I unreservedly communicated to him all that he expressed a wish to know—my name, the time I had served in the navy—the name of the ship and the intentions which I entertained as to my future views in life.

"On the last point I distinctly told him that I had determined to adopt the profession of the bar; but that as I was yet a minor, I considered myself fully young to commence these studies, and should amuse myself in the interim by writing another work.

"Such were the circumstances under which I first became acquainted with Captain Marryat. He expressed himself 'happy to have had the pleasure of making my acquaintance,' and we separated.

"Subsequently to this interview, Captain Marryat at the request of Mr. Cochrane, corrected *Cavendish* for a second edition, and several notes, and letters having passed between us, nearly a twelve month elapsed without further communication. At the end of this period, March, 1833, I published a second work of fiction, entitled *The Port Admiral*. Leaving town soon afterwards for the north, I returned to London after a long absence, and in a threatening state of health, and now for the first

time learnt that a most gross and unjustifiable attack had appeared in Captain Marryat's *Metropolitan Magazine* some months before, respecting. *The Port Admiral* and its author.* The chief and sole of this attack was contained in the known fact, *that Captain Marryat was in my confidence*, and one of the very few who had been entrusted, under promise of secrecy, with my name and station in life. Unable to believe that my publishers were not mistaken in the name of the magazine, I desired them to send me a copy of the number containing the slander. This I did not receive, however, until after the lapse of a few days, when the dangerous aggravation of my illness and the injunctions of my kind and eminent medical friend. Mr. G——e, confined me to my room, and utterly forbade the consideration of any subject, the least exciting in its nature. Four months elapsed before I was at all able to enter upon the consideration of the passage in the magazine. On doing this, I could arrive at but one conclusion—that if Captain Marryat had written the passage in question, he was certainly guilty of the most flagrant conduct by which it was possible to conceive that a gentleman could degrade himself; nor could I bring myself to believe that he would have ventured on such an act, when its exposure to the world would be so certain on my part and so ruinous on his.

"With these views and these feelings, I determined to write to him at the earliest, and until I found that he was guilty, treat him as though he were innocent.—Three months having, however, elapsed without my knowledge of the attack, and four more having intervened without the possibility of my noticing it, concurring circumstances convinced me that I had better further postpone its refutation until the appearance of my next work ong since commenced, and named *Will Watch*. In addition to these circumstances the attack did not seem to me so much levelled as an insult to the gentleman as it was intended and offence against the author, while it was *solely of a breach of confidence* that it weighed with me for an instant. The bare possibility also of Captain Marryat being the real criminal did not escape me; and in this case delaying the proceedings until the publication of *Will Watch* insured my possession of a vehicle for refutation as entirely under my own command as *The Metropolitan* was under that of Captain Marryat. To have neglected this, would have been to deprive myself of my own weapon, while I allowed him to retain his. The whole of *Will Watch* being written, and the last sheets at press, I wrote to Captain Marryat under the signature which had always been conventionally used between us; under which Captain Marryat had always addressed me, and which he knew very well to be avowedly assumed, without the slightest intention or even possibility of blinding him, to whom my real name and station had been imparted in confidence and honour. I would infinitely have preferred writing under my own name of 'Neale,' but I knew that if he had been guilty of treachery in his magazine, there could be little doubt of his augmenting the crime, by addressing my letter under the name of 'Neale' to my publisher †, and thus betraying my secret; whereas, where he innocent of this treachery, he could feel no hesitation in addressing me under a name he had often used before. The following is a copy of this letter:—

"No. I—(Copy).

"Oct. 18, 1834.

"DEAR SIR—On my arrival in town, in November of last year, 1833, Messrs. Cochrane and Company informed me with great surprise and concern, that a most ungentleman-like and offensive passage had been published in *The Metropolitan Magazine* of the preceding July, respecting our mutual friend, the author of 'Cavendish.'

"Having been absent from London myself since the preceding June, and having heard nothing of this article from any quarter, I at once concluded that a mistake must have arisen. Accordingly by desire of my informants I procured the number in question to show to the author, who, with myself, were equally ignorant of the slander, and incredulous of the fact. However at page 352 in the 27th number, July, 1833, commencing with the 18th line, we found the sentences to which allusion has been made. They began with the following euphonous question:—O'S.; Now that we are on naval matters, pray, Mr. Editor, who is the author of that rascally work called the Port Admiral?" &c. &c; and here followed some remarks and assertions in perfect keeping with such an interrogative. For these I refer you to the periodical itself, and content myself with remarking, that nothing but the responsibility of your name attached on the cover of the Magazine, ‡ would ever have drawn a moment's notice towards anything so despicable. On the other hand to believe, my dear Sir, that you yourself penned these lines, so false in their assertions, and so disreputable in their language would be the most cruel piece of injustice, which any man could be guilty towards you and well known as it is, to Cochrane—to myself and to others, that your first knowledge of the author of *Cavendish* was through me, and that you particularly sought my confidence and acquaintance, with every pledge of the most strict and honourable secrecy which it is possible for one gentleman to offer to another.

"But the construction of the passage itself at once betrays it to be the production of some low and malicious individual, who has had recourse to a stratagem, but too often put in practice before, and thus inserted without your knowledge, the paragraphs of which Messrs. Cochrane and Co. complained. To this interpretation the author assents as fully as myself. You would have heard from me before on this subject, but as the offending article had circulated for four months before it reached our ears my friend thought that the fittest time for refuting it would be in his next publication, to be entitled *Will Watch*.

"Various causes have delayed the appearance of this tale, and it was only yesterday that your own residence in London was ascertained. As you will see that it is imperative both on your honour and that of the author, that a distinct disavowal should be given of any connexion between yourself and the slanderous statement above mentioned, we think that the shortest and best method of attaining this end will be by simply stating the fact, with your consent and authority. If, however, you would prefer the adoption of any other plan perhaps you will name it. As the author intends, to append some strictures to his work in a note on the discipline of the navy, nothing will be easier than to insert whatever is necessary. Will you be kind enough to reply to his by return of post, directing to G. E. Follaton, at Messrs. Cochrane's Waterloo place, Pall-mall?

"I hope that this will not find you from home, for should anything delay your answer beyond the time of *Will Watch* coming from press, the author will be obliged to take your concurrence for granted, and insert the tenor of this letter under a different form. In order to prevent this, however, I forward a duplicate through your publishers, Messrs. Saunders and Otley, and send the original through Mr. Marryat, of Wimbledon I hope that Mrs. Frederick Marryat is in better health than when I had the pleasure of seeing her. I am happy to congratulate you on the production of *Peter Simple* since we last met. The characters of Peter," O'Brien' and 'Chucks, are felicitous ideas, happily followed out. Some time since I received a note of yours, acknowledging a copy of the second edition of *Cavendish* to replace a copy of the first edition, which you were kind enough to correct for the press. For this note the author begs me to thank you.

I remain, dear sir, in haste, very truly yours,

'G. E. FOLLATON.

"P. S. October the twenty-first. I have opened this to say, that having obtained your address with some little difficulty. I send this by post; this being sure chance, readers my troubling you with a duplicate unnecessary. The return post will just be in time for any communication to appear in print.

"G. E. F."

"I must here remark, that having written the above letter, I was obliged to apply to four different parties, before I could obtain Capt. Marryat's address. This I at length procured from the sub-editor of his Magazine. Mr. Howard, who was then sending off a parcel to his friend, and offered to enclose my communication. Such an offer I declined, and posted the letter on the ensuing morning, Tuesday. As Captain Marryat was residing at Brighton, I could have received an answer by the following Thursday. Saturday, however, arriving without any reply, I began to doubt his having received my epistle, and therefore again called on the sub-editor, to ascertain if his packet had been acknowledged. I now learnt that Captain Marryat had not only received my letter, but had written to London on the subject of its contents; desiring Mr. Howard to find out the passage to which I alluded, and send it down to him. After some trouble, this was effected. The passage was found in a number, not of July but August—The mistake on my part arising from a July cover having been stitched on the August number in my possession. Mr. Howard himself being from home, I requested that he would write to me the particulars of Captain Marryat's communication. I received the following note:—

"No. II.

"Sir—Captain Marryat has merely called my attention to some passages that appeared in *The Metropolitan* about sixteen months back.

"That part of the Magazine was generally written by several different persons, sometimes the Captain did not see it at all, being a great deal on the Continent;—I really have no recollection who contributed it, and so I have told the Captain. I have not received any further communication from him on the subject—Your obedient servant.

"81, Dean street, Soho. "E. HOWARD."

"If under these circumstances I allowed for the loss of one day, on the part of Mr. Howard while searching for the offensive passage, the arrival of an answer from Capt. Marryat on Monday morning would still have been an answer by return of post. In fact, it was impossible for him to have written sooner. Accordingly, on Monday morning I received the expected reply. It requires no stretch of fancy to imagine what must have been my feeling towards one, who, with Captain Marryat's external pretensions, could sit down to boast of "always telling the truth," and at the same moment condescend to such a subterfuge as the first sentence of the following letter displays:—

"No. III.—(Copy.)

"Brighton, Oct. 27. 1834.

"My dear Sir—Notwithstanding your earnest wish that I should answer by return of post—notwithstanding your *with all possible haste* outside the letter, for which strong feeling of interest towards me you must receive my most sincere thanks. I have had such a desperate fit of laziness, that I have allowed a whole week to pass away yawning and wondering how long I should be before I answered your letters.

"Allow me to observe, that you make the author of *Cavendish* a person of too great consequence, and you are in error when you style him our mutual friend; it is true, that at *his particular request*, I allowed him to be introduced to me, for I had no objection to know a *patrician*. It is also true that I thought his work, although crude and occasionally written in bad taste, gave promise of future merit, and at the request of the publisher I scored about fifty pages of the second edition, which improved it not a little, but, with the exception of meeting him two or three times, and answering a letter which he wrote me from Plymouth, I know nothing about him.

"The fact is, my dear sir, when I discovered that this patrician at sea had been imposing on me, and that he had been nothing more than a master's-assistant on board the Talbot, where he had been in the company of his betters, and used them, I did not court his acquaintance. You are aware that the situation of master's assistant is never held by one who has any pretensions to be a *gentleman*. And I have since been informed that when he left the service, he was articled as an attorney's clerk; which I consider very little better. No one is more ready to acknowledge that rank in life is levelled by talent; and had he produced another work worthy of him, his situation would have made very little difference in my eyes, although I am rather shy of any one who hoists false colours. But when he wrote the *Port Admiral*, I was disgusted. No man, with the feelings of a gentleman could ever have ventured upon such a villanous libel upon one of our very best officers the gallant Troubridge. But independent of that, you must be aware that it is not the first work which proves an author's capabilities. As is supposed, and very often proves to be the case, that a man will expend his whole portfolio of ideas, &c. in his first production—we always wait for this second, and when the second did come out, the author of *Cavendish* went down to zero; his work being as devoid of talent, as it was malignant and base in its feelings. You do a great injustice in supposing *me* to be incapable of saying that it was a rascally production. I always tell the truth; had I said that it was the production of a rascal, instead of a rascally production, I had said better.

"As for you remarks about the Author of *Cavendish*, in his forthcoming work of *Will Watch*, making strictures upon the service and upon me, I can only say, my dear, sir, that your good will towards me makes you excessively nervous. Let him say what he pleases—his strictures on the navy will be received with all the deference due to his *rank and standing* in the service; and as for his comments on me, I shall feel grateful for anything he says, provided he does not *praise* me. But you appear to be very much in error throughout your whole communications: you state that my address is not known, Why? I am more in town than elsewhere * * * * * *

"I cannot help advising you, my dear sir, to cut the connection altogether. Depend upon it being seen in his company will make [redacted] shy of you. He has already been guilty in passing himself off as a patrician, of *slander* in his remarks upon a service, which thank God, he no longer disgraces—of *folly* in attacking the character and [redacted] excellent officer—of *folly* and *stupidity* in publishing such a farrago of trash as the *Port Admiral*, in which ladies ride without bridle or saddle, admirals turn smugglers, and Lords of the admiralty go snacks in the profits.

"With many thanks for your kind interest in my welfare, and your kind inquiries after my wife and relations—more kind as they have not yet had the pleasure of making your acquaintance—and your compliments upon *Peter Simple*—

I am, my dear sir, yours, &c.

"F. MARRYAT.

"P. S. Perhaps you will have no objection to my publishing your letter, and this my reply, when I have to review the work which is about to be published, as it will prove that I am not to be deterred from my duty by threats communicated through a third person."

"On the receipt of this letter, I lost no time in advising with such of my friends as were in town, on the only steps to be pursued towards its writer. Determined at all hazards to bring such a criminal to justice, I resolved at once on the divulgement of the authorship, and the pursuit of those steps which should most immediately lead to the end in view. As I thought that it was not improbable, however, that Captain Marryat had sent up orders to print in the *Metropolitan* the imperfect correspondence that had passed between us, I sent the following note to the sub-editor, for the double purpose of proclaiming Captain Marryat through a third party, and thus giving him to understand the issue to which I was determined to bring the matter in debate, as well as protesting to the public against the character and conduct he had displayed. I had wished to show by my first letter that, however temperate, I would still be decisive. But his reply convinced me that mildness is but ill-bestowed, where there is not a full sense of honour to appreciate it, I now wrote to Mr. Howard, as follows:

"No. IV.

"London, Wednesday, October 29, 1834.

"Sir—Since the receipt of your communication addressed to Mr. Follaton on the night of Saturday last, the 25th inst., this gentleman has received a letter from Captain Marryat.

"Captain Marryat requests leave to publish the correspondence that has passed on this occasion. I have the authority of Mr. Follaton to repeat, that no such leave can be granted to him.

"The publication of either of the two letters in question will be held to be the grossest and most scandalous breach of confidence towards me—to whom these letters relate, and to whom he is most solemnly pledged to secrecy. I am now writing to him myself; but as it is impossible my letter can reach him at Brighton in time to arrest any exparte statement in *The Metropolitan* of next month. I adopt the only alternative of addressing myself to you. If, contrary to every principle of honour, such a contemplated publication is persisted in, I have only to insist, that in such correspondence this note be appended, together with my most deliberate opinion, that Captain Marryat's conduct has rendered him *eternally infamous, perjured*, and *dishonoured*!—To the maintenance of these words in every time and place, I now solemnly pledge myself.

"THE AUTHOR OF CAVENDISH.

"To the Sub-Editor of *The Metropolitan Magazine*."

"Barely sufficient time having elapsed to allow of the above getting down to Brighton, the following letter was put into my hands by return of post. I need not observe on the marked sinking of its tone as compared with the first.

"No V.—(Copy.)

"Brighton, October 30, 1834.

"SIR—For my own amusement, I have, up to the present, allowed you to retain your mask. I shall now take the liberty of pulling it off by informing you, that from the commencement, I have been aware that the author of *Cavendish* and Mr. Follaton are one and the same person, with one and the same handwriting. How many other *aliases* you may have, I cannot pretend to say, but in some indictments we find a great many.

"Your letter to the sub-editor *lies* before me. I did not *request leave* to publish the correspondence. I only observed that, perhaps you would have no objection, knowing very well that you would have the greatest objection, as your letter has most satisfactorily proved.

"When you requested to be introduced to me, you also volunteered your real name, under a pledge of secrecy, which as a matter of perfect indifference, I readily gave to you. All other information relative to you has been obtained through other channels. The mention of your name, therefore, is the only point upon which you can claim a guarantee, and you are profoundly safe, as in the first place, you have my word, and in the next, I have *totally forgotten it*.

"Notwithstanding your anathemas, which; as I before observed, I infinitely prefer to commendation from such a quarter, I tell you candidly, that should there be in your next publication any remarks which may render it advisable, I shall most certainly publish the whole of the 'Follaton' correspondence; of course not omitting the letter to the sub-editor, which you are so anxious to have inserted.

"In return for your complimentary remarks, allow me to offer you a little advice—'Before you venture to *bully, know your man*.'

"Yours,

F. MARRYAT."

"To this letter and the preceding one I replied by the following:—

"No VI.—(Copy.)

"31, Pall-mall, Friday, Oct. 31, 1834.

"SIR—Without the delay of an instant, I reply to your letter, bearing the date of yesterday.

"Truly you have left me at a loss, whether now to congratulate you on the clearness of your intellect, or the nice sensibility of your feelings. [redacted] then, did you presume to speak of a mask, when to you, at least, none was ever worn? My real name you had requested and obtained, under pledge of the most honourable secrecy and confidence, and you could not but have known, that the appellative of 'Follaton' was used simply to point out under what style you should still continue to address me. It was used to render my letter such a one as might, if required, be given to the world without necessarily involving thereby a resolution of the anonymous. In the letter to which I have alluded, I told you some plain truths, which I had hoped you could not misunderstand. I was wrong. To the disappointment of my expectations, you added a wilful misconception of my meaning. But I see my error. In treating you as a gentleman, It was scarcely possible that I could have more widely wandered from the mark. Unaccustomed to use the courtesies of life yourself, it is not wonderful that their adoption on the part of another should have led to your bewilderment. Allow me to explain to you. When I informed you that 'ungentleman like and offensive passages,' 'false assertions,' 'disreputable language,' and 'slanderous statements,' had occurred in the Magazine of which you are the editor and proprietor—when I told you that it was imperative on your honour and mine that a distinct disavowal should be given of any connection between you and the passages in question—when I most plainly inferred that your knowledge of such passages conveyed a sense of the worst and most dishonourable treachery on your part—and when I finally gave you to understand that you were not clear from such an odious suspicion—I naturally imagined, that, to the candour of a man, or the delicate honour of a gentleman, only one of two courses remained open to deny the charge, acknowledging its justice, or peremptorily to call to the field that man who had dared thus to your very face to fix such terms upon your writings and your conduct. But no these methods of proceeding were far too direct for your tortuous disposition. To such an accusation how did you reply? Simply by trying into how small a quantity of paper, the greatest possible number of falsehoods could be introduced. You evaded all responsibility—you shuffled off the charge of treachery—and, determined to efface the low-life language of your first attack, by outstripping it in that of your second, you had the moderation to apply to my person a term which falls far short of doing justice to your own. Resolved that you should not again find refuge in any over-gentleness of any phrase, I now delivered, in person, to your sub-editor, a note of protestation. In this I proclaimed your conduct to have rendered you '*eternally infamous, perjured, and dishonoured!*' and to the maintenance of these words, in every time and place, I solemnly pledged myself. To this note, by return of post, I have this day received your answer. Nothing but the expectation of its containing a challenge, prevented my returning it to you unopened, with all the contempt and scorn an unbroken seal and rejected letter can convey. But in stigmatizing the infamy of your conduct, I had spared no term

* A passage of disgusting and indecent ribaldry has here been left out. It had no allusion to me, and was penned solely with the intention of wounding and insulting the feeling of another.

* "The following are the remarks on the Port Admiral in an article headed 'Chit Chat,' which appeared in The Metropolitan for August. 1833, which led to the correspondence and the fracas which occured:—

"O S. Now that we are on naval matters, pray, Mr. Editor, who is the author of that rascally work called the Port Admiral; who is this patrician at sea, as he styles himself in Cavendish?—Volage; Patrician? why he must be something more than a patrician; he talks of the blood of Elizabeth tricking thro' his veins.—Editor; His name I do not know; I have forgot it. But this patrician was a master's assistant on board of one of the ships in the Mediterranean, and, is now, I believe, an attorney's clerk. O. S; D—n his impudency! by the blood of Elizabeth then, he only meant the blood of 'Betty Martin, and the patrician is all my eye.'—Editor: Even so. Disappointed in the navy, he has quitted it, and has made use of his talents (for talent he has) to run down a service, because he could not rise in it. The attack upon Troubridge is most indefeasible, and nothing but a tissue of falsehood.—Twist: I perceive that the Quarterly recommends Sir Thomas to call him out.—Editor: Yes; but it is with the supposition that the offender is a captain in the navy. Sir Thomas has too much respect for himself, and for the service he belongs to, to do otherwise than treat him with the contempt he deserves. Fortunately, it is not a work that will be long before the public: and the 'patrician' will soon find his way to the trunk-makers. It requires more than three or four good chapters to save a work from perdition now-a-days.

† This he afterwards actually did."

‡ This is a mistake; Captain Marryat's name is not attached to the cover, but to the advertisements of the Magazine.

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consistent with the dignity of mine. I therefore had every right to look for the only reply, which could preserve to you the least fragment of that reputation, you have now so effectually wrecked, On these grounds and these alone, I opened your letter. It fails, however, to realize my anticipations. It only stands forth as a second and more mean edition of the which preceded it from the same hand—My *answer*, both to the one and to the other, shall, for the present, be deferred. In the meantime, a far more active part is imposed upon me. However studiously every honourable path may have been avoided by you, believe me, Sir, that your example shall have no influence on me. Did I hesitate for moment, I should but ill sustain the character of one of the Talbots' The pledge of proving you infamous, perjured and dishonoured, *in every place*, I still maintain; and the opportunity you have failed to offer to me, I shall now do my best to take.—Do not again subject my meaning to misinterpretation.—As a military man, you cannot fail to comprehend my wishes, when I request you, to hasten up to town, that I may send a friend to wait upon you, for an especial purpose, which acknowledged punctillio forbids me to mention, save through the medium of a third party.

"But it seems that notwithstanding your asserted knowledge of my history, you still pretend to an ignorance of my real station in life. Permit me then to inform you, that I am a member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. You will find on inquiry, that this fact sufficient vouches for my birth and education as a gentleman. Any further information on these points will be readily tendered to you by the gentleman whom I shall depute as my friend on this occasion.

"Intending and believing myself to have said every thing that is necessary,

"I remain, Sir, much at your service.

"WILLIAM JOHNSON NEALE.

"Captain F. Marryat, R. N., C. B., &c., &c., &c.

"P. S. I am sorry to say, that I find myself too late for this night's post; you will see, however, that the sooner this affair is brought to *the* right issue the better."

"Two posts having elapsed, I received the following letter on the 4th inst. I shall not here remark on the weak sophistry with which it tries to support a bad cause. It will at once be seen that instead of attempting a defence of his gross breach of confidence, he proceeds to attack me on points that, save in his assertion, have no foundation. The intention of traducing a gallant officer I most distinctly deny; for any one acquainted with the *Port Admiral* will admit, that it could only be accepted in the light in which it was presented—that of fiction and imagination from first to last I reserve this point for especial consideration, and will presently make it fully appear how absurd not to say malicious, is such a charge. The readers will now particularly observe, that by this letter, even the least shadow of defence is taken from Captain Marryat, on his own confession. After admitting to his last that he had promised [redacted] to my *name*, he openly [redacted] and thus betrayed even the very name, to the keeping of which he had confessed himself bound, but four days previously, 'on his word!'

"No. VII. (Copy)

"Opera Colonnade, Monday Evening, Feuillade's Hotel.

"Sir—I congratulate you upon having arrived at the last of your *aliases*. You first write as a Mr. Follaton. I answer Mr. Follaton. The author of Cavendish, next takes up the quarrel. I reply to the Author of Cavendish. Finally you appear in your own name, character, and condition. I shall now, as in courtesy bound to a new correspondent, reply for the last time to Mr. Johnson Neale, observing that you remind me of a pirate who hoists every other colour before the black flag is displayed at his peak.

"You claim gentility as one of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. That does not establish your claim. We must, therefore, ascertain whether you can prove your claim by *your conduct*, placed in juxta position with the *conduct of a gentleman*.

"A *gentleman*, feeling himself insulted, would have confined himself to stating the *specific* grounds of his quarrel, without attempting to raise a quarrel by general vituperation.

"A *gentleman*, if, as you assert, your first letter was written with the intention, would not have provoked another to the field under an *alias*.

"A *gentleman* on a direct demand for satisfaction, as contained in your last letter, would have confined himself to that demand, and not, by asserting that his adversary was anything but a gentleman, render this adversary, by his own showing, unfit to meet a gentleman.

"A *gentleman* would not have a dozen *aliases* to his name.

If he has done nothing to blush at, he need not be ashamed of it.

"A *gentleman* would not have traduced the memory of a gallant and worthy officer, or have run down a service to which it is an honour to belong.

"And now *observe*:—

"A *gentleman* if he had received an insult, would not have allowed *fifteen months* to pass before he thought of demanding satisfaction, especially one, who, to bolster up his gentility, falls back upon a service which he has traduced, and signs himself *as one of the Talbots*.

"Finally—A *gentleman* is never guilty of *shuffling, prevarication, and falsehood*.

The fact is, that you yourself do not feel that your claims as a *patrician*, are quite established, and you imagine that a rencontre with me will very much assist you. You are right; it would almost make your fortune, and would infallibly sell your book. I can fancy the anxiety of you and your worthy publisher to read the paragraph in the papers.

"I now come to the principal object of this letter, which is to inform you, that whoever you may send to me with your message will, from a knowledge of the character of the principal, not be considered or treated as a *gentleman*. I think it but fair to mention this, as it is not impossible that a gentleman, deceived by you, may be induced to carry your message. You will, therefore do your friend a great injustice if you do not read him this part of my letter. At all events, when he presents himself, I shall read him a copy of it, as a sort of *Riot Act*, and if he does not then immediately *disperse*, I shall keep the 'Kings's peace' after my own fashion.

"Do not, however imagine from this, that I have done with you. We shall meet, *when* you least *expect* and *where* you least *wish* it.

"F. MARRYAT.

"All further communications will be returned.

"Mr. W. Johnson Neale, at Mr. Cochrane's 11, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall."

"Undeterred by the *courageous* threats of this letter, I now sent to Captain Marryat on the day after its receipt, that message to which I had alluded. The gentleman to whose voluntary services I am indebted on this occasion, is Mr. James Brooking, a nephew of the late Admiral Brooking, and one whom I had known and esteemed from our school boy days. On his ability, suavity, and courage, I knew I could firmly rely. I directed him to demand a retraction of every offensive epithet, or, failing this to request the name of Captain Marryat's friend, for the purpose of arranging the necessary meeting. The conduct which this gentleman received from Captain Marryat, and the course to which I was compelled, will appear from the following letter:—

"(No. VIII.)

"London, Nov. 6, 1834.

"MY DEAR NEALE—Having been detained in town solely with a view of rendering you any service in my power, I am anxious before my departure, to leave you, in possession of such evidence of my recent interview with Captain Marryat, as I alone can furnish. Having called on this person at his hotel, and stated that I came as your friend. I was about to enter on the proposal which I had to submit to him when, with marked discourtesy, he interrupted me, by demanding if I was acquainted with his last letter to you. I replied that the whole correspondence was known to me. 'Then, sir,' again interrupting me, 'you see the door, and perhaps you understand what I mean.' Scarcely crediting that any one holding the King's commission could be so lost to every perception of a gentleman, as to offer this outrage to one whose office renders him sacred from insult, and whose character would have had a claim upon the consideration of any one professing the decencies of life, I attempted again and again to make myself heard, but ineffectually. Extending his hand to the bell pull, he finished this scene of outrage by threats of personal violence from himself and the waiters of the hotel. Totally unaccustomed, in proceedings like the present, to consider of any conduct but such as would weigh with a man of honour, and finding him perfectly inaccessible to all such arguments, I quitted the room and repaired to you. Having related to you the whole circumstances of this [redacted] you communicated to me the necessity [redacted] braiding and disgracing Capt. Mar[redacted]ever you might meet him. In the [redacted]hese views I most fully concurred. [redacted]o congratulate you on the oppor[redacted]o speedily presented itself, of car[redacted] effect.

"These details I confidently submit, through you to the public consideration. My own opinion will unalterably be, that conduct so gross, so outrageous of all moral dignity, and so subversive of all established precedent, must at once appear in its true colours.

"I remain, my dear Neale, yours very sincerely.

"JAMES BROOKING."

"As a proof that reflection had begun to point out the desperate condition of his case, I quote the following letter relative to Captain Marryat, written to me by Mr. Cochrane before Mr. Brooking waited upon that officer:—

"No. IX.

"SIR—I should not be doing my duty towards you as your publisher, did I not inform you that I have this day received a message from Captain Marryat (through a friend), to say, that if I will suppress the appearance of any correspondence in 'Will Watch,' he will refrain from noticing or reviewing this work in any manner whatever. It was intimated to me that a contrary course should prove my ruin.

"I remain, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

"JAMES COCHRANE."

"In proof as to the truth of Captain Marryat's assertions relative to our first introduction, I submit the following:

No. X.

"11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, Nov, 1834.

"SIR,—You have requested me to give you in writing, a statement of some transactions between Captain Marryat and myself, relative to his first interview with you. I have now only to lay before you, on paper, the substance of a communication made to you by me some considerable time since in person. *At the special request of Captain Marryat*, and under the *pledge of his most inviolate confidence*, I proposed, and arranged with you, the time and place of your first interview at the house of Mr. Joseph Marryat, at Whitehall. I afterwards asked Captain Marryat if he was at all at liberty to impart to me any information as to who you were, as I was very desirous of bringing out the second edition of your work. With this undertaking Captain Marryat advised me to proceed; but, with regard to its author, he assured me that he had bound himself by his word of honour to divulge nothing on the subject; that you had entrusted him with your name and condition in confidence, and that he could only assure me, that you were of high family, influence, and abilities, to this statement of Captain Marryat I, of course, gave every credence, when I saw him on terms of acquaintance with yourself, during a series of interviews, which took place in my presence for several successive months, and when to the acquaintance of himself, he added that of two of his nearest relatives; your introduction to whom took place, I believe, in the drawing-room of my house, in which I knew these ladies to be sitting, when I saw you enter with Captain Marryat. Contrast[redacted] these circumstances, of which I am so fully aware, with the attack more recently made upon your works in *The Metropolitan Magazine*, I have no hesitation in affirming that nothing can be more contradictory than the assertions of Captain Marryat in private, and the assertions of the same individual in public; that both cannot be true, I need not remark. That the motives which led to such an attack were anything but such as would actuate a reviewer, I may also safely assert: whenever Captain Marryat brings forward in a Court of Justice, the question which has arisen on these facts, and the disgrace you have inflicted upon his person, I shall be most ready and happy, to put this testimony upon solemn record before the public. Till which you are welcome to make any use of it you please.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant,

"JAMES COCHRANE.

"To W. J. Neale, Esqr., &c. &c."

The author finally enters into disproovement of the assertions throughout Captain Marryat's letters particularly with regard to this officer's aspersions on his birth and family. From these it appears that Mr. Johnson Neale is the son of Dr. Adam Neale, of Bloomsbury-square, well known by his varied acquirements and writings, more especially "Letters from Spain, during the Peninsular War," during the whole of which he served as physician to the Forces, on the Staff of the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Neale's maternal grandfather was Captain Walter Young, Lord Rodney's flag-captain, and Commdore of the Fleet at the taking of St. Eustatia, during the temporary absence of the celebrated Sir Howard Douglas. It appears also that Captain Young was Rodney's flag-captain in the famous action with the Spanish Admiral Langara, in which his present Most Gracious Majesty, first served in the battles of his country.

We last night received the following communication on the above subject from Captain Marryat:—

"Feuillard's Hotel, Charles-street, St. James's-street.

"SIR,—Before I am decided by the opinion of my friends as to the propriety of condescending to disprove the concatenation of falsehood which has appeared in some of the Sunday papers. I think it right to request the insertion of a letter received this morning from Captain Glasscock, which distinctly proves an assertion made by the cabal for puffing *Will Watch*, to be a base invention. Those who will stoop to one lie will not hesitate at any number; indeed, in their variety of 'accommodation paper' accepted between the parties, it is difficult to find out what it is that they wish to impose upon the public.

"I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

"F. MARRYAT."

CAPTAIN GLASSCOCK'S LETTER.

"Brompton, Nov, 9.

"MY DEAR MARRYAT,—In a correspondence published in *The Observer* of this day, a letter appears, marked No. 9, and written by Mr. Cockrane, which evidently refers to me, Now, if Mr. Cockrane insinuates that I was the bearer of any message from *you*, he is much mistaken.

"My interference proceeded from a desire to serve Mr. Cockrane, considering that such correspondence could not possibly benefit him as a publisher. And now to the point. Mr. Neale proposed to write to me a letter disclaiming the portraiture of Sir Thomas Troubridge in the *Port Admiral*, or of his ever having contemplated the idea of traducing the memory of that revered officer, provided *you* Captain Marryat, would recal the offensive passage in *The Metropolitan Magazine*. I then, with this proposition proceeded direct to you. Your reply was, 'I am *now* not in a position to say a word.'

"It, therefore, appears, that so far from a message having been sent *by you* to Mr. Cockrane, a message in the shape of a proposition was sent *to* you by Mr. Neale, which you rejected—I am, my dear Marryat, yours truly.

W. W. GLASSCOCK.

THE THEATRES.

A very agreeable little musical piece, called *Cramond Brig*, has been brought out at the English Opera-house this week. It is now in London, though it has been for some years a stock-piece at the Edinburgh Theatre. Mr. MURRAY, the admirable comedian and clever manager of that theatre, is said to be the author. It is founded on the well known anecdote of the Scottish King JAMES the Fifth. That gay and gallant monarch loved to shake off the pomp, and relieve the insipid monotony of royal existence, by mingling among his subjects in a variety of disguises, and thus acquired that familiarity with the habits and manners of all classes of society of which his poetical remains afford so many proofs. In one of his nocturnal rambles in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, he was set upon by robbers, and rescued by the intrepidity of John Howison, a small farmer at Cramond. Howison treated the unknown stranger hospitably in his humble cottage; and, on the departure of his guest, was invited to visit him next day at Holyrood, under the name of "the Goodman of Ballengeich"—a *sobriquet* used by the King in his incognito excursion. On arriving at the Palace and inquiring for the Goodman of Ballengeich, he was, to his astonishment, introduced to the King, who rewarded his services by a grant of the land which he occupied as a tenant and which land remains in the family to this day. The dramatist varies this story, by making the King rescue the old man's daughter from ruffians who had been employed by his profligate landlord to carry her off; and the *denouement*, accordingly, besides the advancement of honest John Howsion to the dignity of a knight and a landed proprietor, includes the punishment of the ravisher, and the union of the damsel to her rustic lover. These are good materials for a little drama, and the author has made good use of them. The frank and joyous temper of the King, the blunt honesty, shrewdness, and warmth of hearth of the Scottish peasant, and the *naiteve* of the country lass, are well brought out, in a succession of scenes that are both comic and interesting. Our English readers will perceive a great resemblance between this piece and the fine old farce of *The King and the Miller of Mansfield*, founded on a similar adventure said to have happened to one of the Kings of England.

The music of the piece consists entirely of Scottish ballads, sung by Wilson, in the character of the King, and by Miss Somerville, who enacts the country-girl. The extreme beauty of the melodies of Scotland has always been felt and acknowledged: and a few years ago they were in the greatest vogue among us. They were sung by all our vocalists in every theatre and concert-room, and were twisted into all manner of shapes by our instrumental composers, as subjects for variations, fantasias, &c. They were moreover, sadly changed and corrupted by our Cockney arrangers, besides being mixed with numbers of spurious imitations; so that "a favourite Scotch song," the delight of the gods of Drury Lane, was very generally a piece of vulger trash which no Scotchman could recognize, and which nobody possessed of musical taste could tolerate. All this, added to the growing *penchant* for the Italian and German music in our theatres, had the effect of banishing the Scottish airs from those places of entertainment; and till the other evening, we hardly recollect for several years having heard one of them either on the stage or in the concert-room. Wilson, however, who sings the Scottish ballads, we are convinced, better than they were ever sung before, and gives them in all their native purity and simplicity, will most probably restore them to the place they ought always to hold in public favour. In *Cramond Brig*, he has introduced a few of the very finest of them; particularly the air "Bonny Dundee," with Macneil's words, beginning, "Saw ye my wee thing." This beautiful ballad he sang with such exquisite sweetness, feeling, and dramatic effect, that it was received by the audience with a tumult of delight. Another of his songs was "The Flowers of the Forest," with Mr. Cockburn's pathetic verses, "I've seen the smiling of Fortune beguiling; in which he was equally felicitous, in a different manner. His burst of feeling at the words, "Why thus torment us, poor sons of a day?" was a trait of high genius. Miss Somerville's singing, too, was worthy of all acceptation. Her "My heart is sair for somebody," in respect to simplicity and tender expression, left nothing to be desired.

Wilson's appearance in King James more than confirms the very favorable opinion we lately expressed of his talents as an actor. He has much judgment and a fine sense of propriety. His costume was not only free from tawdry stage frippery, but so correct that he looked like a fine old picture of the Scottish King endued with motion and life. He was gay and animated, and, in the serious scenes, energetic and dignified. It is probable that the art of acting will be more studied by our singers than it has hitherto been. We have of late been so much accustomed to the good acting of the Italian and German vocalists, that we shall deem it an indispensable requisite in our own.

Oscar the Bandit, or the March of Crime, is the attractive title of the new melodramatic burletta at the Adelphi. The incidents are of the most approved description for this species of entertainment. Oscar the bandit exchanges his profession of freebooter for the more safe and profitable one of stockjobber; makes a splendid fortune in a day, by means of forged papers and false intelligence; gets introduced into the highest circles by a Countess, whom he had captivated by the polite manner in which he returned some trinkets that his band had robbed her of; and is appointed, by her influence, judge of the criminal court. He had escaped being identified as Oscar, by shooting one of his gang who had followed to denounce him, and whose dead body he passes off for his own: he is at last exposed, however, by his former lieutenant and *soi-disant* father, whom he entraps in order to get him killed out of the way, but who lives just long enough to repay the treachery. Just at this moment, too, it is discovered that he is the deserted son of the Countess, and consequently, that her daughter whom he had fallen in love with, and, in the delicate manner of Adelphi heroes, had stabbed in attempting to force her away when she had unintentionally discovered his real character—was his sister.

The moral ostensibly set forth as the excuse for this complication of villany and wretchedness is twofold—exemplifying the evil consequences of child-dropping and highway robbery. The latter is the moral of the Newgate Calendar also: but we prefer less lively illustrations. Not so the Adelphi audience; who hailed *Oscar de Bandit* with applause, as out and out the best exemplar of the evils of wrong-doing.

The scenes and the acting are as vivid as may be desired. YATES as *Oscar* is "every inch a *scamp*:" and O. SMITH as the white-haired robber, who follows his vocation like an instinct, prevented the oft-repeated character from being commonplace, by a few genuine touches of nature. BUCKSTONE is very amusing as a rascally adventurer, who under the disguise of many crafts, carries on but one—cheating. Some severe hits at gambling, stockjobbing, and commercial morality, are put into the mouth of Oscar. The scene at the Bourse, with the clamour of the throng of jobbers bargaining and quoting prices, was managed with a striking effect of reality.

WILKINSON'S personation of *Old Grum*, in *The Christening*, is a choice specimen of dry saturnine humour.—*Spectator*.

Earl Spencer will return to town immediately after the funeral, to resign his seal of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and also to have an audience of His Majesty to deliver the insignia of the Order of the Garter worn by the late Earl, and which, it is rumoured, will be either conferred on the Duke of Hamilton or the Duke of Sutherland.—*Standard*.

The Lord Chancellor has bestowed the valuable living of Kirby Underhall, Yorkshire, vacant by the sudden death of the Rev. Mr. Ridley, on the Rev. Connor Thirlwall. His Lordship has given the stall at Norwich to the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, of Cambridge.—*Evening Paper*,—*Times*, *Nov.* 18.

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